PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TOWN EDITION.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

No. 53,858.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tour.
Saturday, 2 P. M. 1906.				
4th Aug.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	....
11th "	PENINSULAR.....	5294	MOOLTAN ..	10000
18th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	....
25th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA ..	10509
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500	.....	....
8th "	PENINSULAR.....	5294	VICTORIA.....	6322
12th " *	CALEDONIA	7558	(EXTRA)	
15th "	EGYPT.....	7912	.....	....
* 22nd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA.	10512
29th "	ARCADIA.....	6603	.....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.
* This Steamer will call at Malta and London only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamer leaving Bombay about the 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *21st July* 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebuffat	6th Sep. "
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. "
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	18th Aug. 1906.
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	19th Sep. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 485, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
57 Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

JULY 2ND 1906.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES
OF STEAMERS,
From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)
LIVERPOOL and other Ports
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez . . .	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said . .	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa . .	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool . .	550	900	470	740	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	525	†770	450	*675
Karachi . .	40	..	40	—	40	—

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B						
B	Trafford Hall	5,80(	June 30	July 11	July 27	Aug. 2
A	Knowsley Hall	4,307	July 10	" 24	Aug. 4	" 10
B	Langton Hall	4,403	" 24	Aug. 6	" 18	" 23
B	City of Athens	5,504	Aug. 8	" 20	" 31	Sept. 6
A	Merton Hall	4,331	" 13	" 27	Sept. 8	" 14
B	City of Karachi	3,800	" 29	Sept. 11	" 23	" 27
A	City of Agra	4,320	Sept. 5	" 18	" 30	Oct. 6
B	Aston Hall	3,626	" 14	" 28	Oct. 13	" 20
B						

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Lights.
For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

S. S. "LINGA" 2,171 tons, on Friday, 3rd Aug. from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 6th August, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire Mohomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 14th Aug. calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombass, Lamu, and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 3rd Aug.

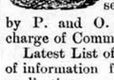
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
31st July, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR.....	F. Mosca.....	4,119.....	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	S. Tamanovich	6316	3rd Aug. 1906
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th " "
† AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	5th Oct. "
† SILESIA	Lulc Stabile	5158	5th Nov. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co are issued at reduced Fares.
Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

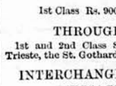
STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,894	26th Aug. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CATANIA.....	4,030	....	15th Aug. 1906
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept. "
R. RUBATTINO.....	1,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets.....	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years.....	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA 6,000	G. Dodero.....	17th Aug. 1906.
CAPRI.....6,000	G. Beisito.....	17th Sept. "
ISCHIA 6,000	G. Dodero.....	17th Oct. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO,
Acting Agent.
No. 50, HORNBY ROAD.

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MILITARY MEN will find no cheaper or better medium than the "SOLDIER'S EXPRESS" for sending Boxes Home. Particulars from
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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

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FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

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Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
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F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :SIMLA.

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CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
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RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale (Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manager.*

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LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.
Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ... " 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND ..... " 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... " 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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London.	Shanghai.	Newchang.	KOBE.
Liaoyang	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Tokyo.
New York.	Peking.	Tairen.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco.	Antung.	Chefoo.	Bombay.
Honolulu.	Tieling.		

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parrs Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Sub-Manager.
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

DAY, DRESS, TENNIS, 6 FOR RS. 24, 30, 36.

NEGLIGE, SOFT FRONTS, STIFF CUFFS,
SMART & COMFORTABLE, 3 FOR RS. 13-8.
OR SIX FOR RS. 26.

BY PRACTICAL ENGLISH CUTTERS.

HOAR & CO., {THE RECORD SHIRT MAKERS.} BOMBAY.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

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THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor.*

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	2 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead for Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, and wherever and in whatsoever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4 6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES CO., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

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These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the title of Medicated Vetarzo.

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CHLORODYNE.—(Phillips and Co's.) cheaper than ordinary Chlorodyne and is equal to any and far superior to most of the similar preparations now vended ...per bot. As. 8, 12 and	1	8
CHOLERA MIXTURE.—(Dr. LEITH'S) With Opium ..... per pint Re. 1- 2, per quart	2	0
Without Opium ..... do 0-14 do	1	8

EVERY HOUSEHOLD SHOULD KEEP A BOTTLE.

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MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
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STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
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FOR THE SKIN and COMPLEXION.

Soothing, Healing, and Emollient in its effects; it removes Freckles, Tan, Redness, Roughness, and all Cutaneous Eruptions, produces a Softness, and Delicacy of the Face, Neck, Hands and Arms, and imparts a Matchless Beauty to the Complexion unobtainable by any other mean warranted Harmless.
Bottles, 2/3 and 4/6, sold by Stores, Chemists, and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.
For fairness and unhealthy objects Cosmetics and Medicinal preparations are unrivalled; nothing explain it; the official stamp proves this.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that TRANSFER RECEIPT, No 11 of the Quarter Share No. 293, of the JIVRAJ BALU SPINNING and WEAVING Co., LTD., is LOST or MISLED. The Loss is reported to the said Company and the Duplicate receipt is applied for.

JAICHAND KAPURCHAND,
No. 37, SUTARCHAWL.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 4th August, 1906, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
IN APPEAL FROM ITS ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
APPEAL No. 1262.
SUIT No. 750 OF 1901.

HARILAL JAMNADAS and VITHALDAS ANANDJI Trustees appointed of the estate and effects of SHAH VANDRAVANDAS VRIJLAL by the consent decree in Suit No. 210 of 1902..... } Appellants and Plaintiffs.

vs.

ANPURNABAI alias DHAKLIBAI widow of BALVANT ARJUN DERAY, deceased VASANT BALVANT DERAY, BABOO BALVANT DERAY ..... } Respondents and Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 9th day of April, 1906, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court house on WEDNESDAY the 29th day of August 1906, at the hour of half past three o'clock (Standard time) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs Appellants and Defendants Respondents in all that piece of Government Land situate on the East side of Kamathipura 1st Street outside the Fort of Bombay and in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under quit and ground rent, tenure under Old No. 3363, New No. 1905, Old survey No. 2790 and New Survey No. 5706, together with the tenements or dwelling-houses erected and standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under R. Ward No. 1055 and 1056 and Street No. 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 and bounded on the East by the property of Dyana Diaramjee, on the West by Kamathipura 1st Street, on the North by a sweeper's passage and on the South by a public passage together with all its appertenances, rights and easements belonging thereto.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 121 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 20th day of July, 1906.

R. D. SETHNA,
Acting Commissioner.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND, viz. Rs. 180 per whole Share and Rs. 45 per quarter Share has been declared and made payable on and after 1st August to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on 25th July on presentation of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 26th July to 8th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
BOMBAY, 18TH JULY, 1906.

A LADY with much Experience in the Rearing, Teaching, and MANAGEMENT of CHILDREN, opens a Select School in the Autumn at Greystones, County Wicklow, Ireland, and is desirous of taking entire charge of Children whose parents are in India. The School will be on the best lines as to Teaching, Hygiene, and general Home Comfort. A French Lady (Diplomée) is in partnership with the Principal, and French will be the Language of the School. Apply to MISS GRIFFIN, APPIAN WAY LEESON PARK, DUBLIN.

THE TRICUMDAS MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees (60) Sixty per share for the half year ended 31st December 1905, is declared and made payable on and after the 1st day of August 1906, at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, between the hours of 12 NOON and 3 P. M. (Standard Time) on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register this day.

TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS & CO.
Secretaries Treasurers & Agents.
BOMBAY, 26TH JULY 1906.

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE.

Motors repaired under an expert European Mechanic. Defects of any make of cars easily detected and put right without delay, Motor Car capehoods and canopies made of latest designs, Parts accessories, lamps, horns, flexible tupes, tyres, petrol, lubricants, etc., supplied at moderate charges.

COACH WORKS.

Carriages repaired, varnished, greased, etc., under European supervision. Rubber tyres of only best quality put on.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES ON HIRE.

Under the Patronage of H. E. the Governor of Bombay as Suppliers of Carriages to His Excellency the Governor.

Decent, smart, comfortable English Carriages, with single and pairs of horses can be had on hire in Poona, and Bombay from

HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS,
5—12, QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received by the Railway Board up to noon of 15th September 1906 for the SUPPLY, in whole or in part, of 2,60,000 TIMBER SLEEPERS for the Nagda-Muttra State Railway to be delivered G. I. P. at Bombay, if Colonial or Burmese and F. O. R. at nearest Railway Station, if Indian sleepers are tendered. Delivery should commence in March 1907, and the contract be completed not later than the end of September, 1907.

2. The Sleepers shall be 9'0" long, 10" Wide, 5" deep.

3 Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian-Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pingado.
Western Australian-Hill grown Jarrah.
New South Wales-mixed hardwoods.
Queensland-mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian-mixed Hardwoods.

Parties Tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each class of Timber, when more than one class is offered, and to quote rates for each class as well as the average rate.

4. In the case of mixed hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specifications.

5. All the Sleepers must be perfectly straight out of winding and true to dimensions, cut square, free from sapwood, shakes and imperfections likely to affect the life of the Sleeper. Colonial Sleepers must be cut when the sap is not in circulation and Indian and Burmese Sleepers must be cut from thoroughly seasoned Timber.

6. The Colonial Sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers who will also provide all assistance, Tools and articles which the Inspector may require, free of charge. The Buyer also reserves the right to inspect Colonial Sleepers at port of delivery, and to reject any Sleepers found not up to specification.

7. Burmese Pingado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer officer before shipment.

8. Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed as any Railway station by an Engineer Officer.

9. All labour and Tools necessary for the inspection of Burmese and Indian sleepers must be provided at the cost of the vendor.

10. Each Tender to be accompanied by a deposit in Currency Notes of 2 per cent. on the value of the Tender as earnest money and the cover should be superscribed Tenders for Sleepers required by the Nagda-Muttra State Railway.

11. Forms of tenders and specifications can be had from the Engineer-in-Chief Nagda-Muttra Railway, Kotah, on payment of Re. 1.

12. The Railway Board is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

By Order,
G. MOYLE,
Offg. Dir. of Ry. Construction.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road near Mocs Buildings, (ive it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Hours of Meal till late hours.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

Bombay Gazette.

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SPECIAL SKETCHES
NOW APPEARING.
THE OLD WAY AND THE NEW,
by J. M. Jacobs,
(A well-known Humorist).
TYPES OF HOLIDAY MAKERS,
by LADY VIOLET GREVILLE,
(Contributor to the leading journals).
SPECIMEN DAYS AMONG THE MOUNTAINS,
by WILLIAM T. PALMER,
(Author of "Lake Country Rambles" &c.
TOURISTS WHO TRAVEL IN IMAGINATION,
by G. B. BURGIN,
(Author of "The Shutters of Silence, &c.
A genial humorist.)

GOLF & GOLFERS.
WHAT NOT TO DO,
by Dr. MACNAMARA, M.P.
THE LOST HUMOUR OF GOLF,
by H. G. HUTCHINSON
(Author of "Golf" in the Badminton Library.)

LOOK OUT FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

OWING to the DEATH of Mr. C. R. MARCKS, in Europe, our ESTABLISHMENTS at BOMBAY and POONA will be CLOSED for business TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), 1st August, 1906.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

REMINGTON RIBBONS!

TO REMINGTON TYPEWRITER Users:—Genuine Remington Ribbons, in any colour we are now able to supply at Rs. 2-8-0 each.

These are manufactured by the Remington Company themselves, and are the finest quality of ribbon made, and will outlast two common ribbons. At sale price it will be found the greatest economy to use no other kind.

These ribbons can only be obtained from us,

WARDEN & Co.,
Remington Typewriter Agents,
BOMBAY.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay,

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, COPPER UTENSILS, ETC,
Suit No. 288 of 1906.

Rahimanklian Valad Lalkhan ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Amirbibi and another ..... Defendants.

Under instruction from N. C. Macleod, Esq. Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of August, at 11 a. m., sell by Public Auction in the Suit premises Tarkia Bridge.

A lot of furniture such as cupboards, bedsteads, tables, chairs chests, oeppper utensils etc. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR LIBRARIES AND BOOK COLLECTORS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 1st, THURSDAY, the 2nd, and FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Thakurdwar, opposite the Thakurdwar Temple, Girgaum Road, large valuable library consisting of old and rare books on India and Indian subjects, English Literature, English History, Gazetteers, books on Indian Politics, Standard Novels, dictionaries, including the Century Dictionary, 10 volumes, Library of Famous Literature 20 volumes. Works on religious subjects including sacred books of the East, law books, glass book cases, cupboards etc, the property of the late Bhat Jitanji, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the books are on view.

AUCTION SALE of a Tannery with chawls at Dhairavi Near Mahim.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of August, 19.6, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq. the receiver appointed by the High Court in suit No. 338 of 1898, re estate of Peerbhoy Dawjee, the following property mortgaged with the late Peerbhoy Dawjee under the power sale contained in the deed of mortgage.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the South side of and fronting on the Dharavi Road, in the Island of Bombay in the registration and sub-district of Kurla, containing by admeasurement about 349 feet in length from East to West at one end and about 220 feet at the other end, and about 270 feet in breadth from North to South at its eastern end, and about 155 feet at the other end, such measurements as aforesaid being approximate and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Jhand Modjee, on or towards the West by the property of Hajee Ismail Mamdhee Bhaiderjee and now or Peerbhoy Dawjee and partly by the property of Jacki Simon Bhoot, on or towards the North by the land of Dossabhoy Zadmal and on or towards the south partly by the land of Cassaldi Peerbhoy Dawji and partly by the property belonging to Sir Mangaldi Church and which said land was registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under No. 149 and 17 with buildings and factories standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Thakurdwar & Co., Solicitores at their Office Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BIG RETAIL AUCTION SALE of English, China and Japanese Silks, Lasdies, Kanuri Rugs, Floreal tapestry, Velvet, Silk Zephirs, Mercerized Muslin, Carpets, &c at Jackeria Masjid.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 2nd, and FRIDAY, the 3rd August, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Jackeria Masjid by order of Vc. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel and others and on account and risk of the concerned the following silks in pieces.

English, China and Japanese silks coloured lustres, camel rugs, Turkish towels, tapestry, velvet, tasa silk, printed and spotted muslin, grenadines, Shirt, Italiane, serge, marino, dress goods, Kobe crepe, and silk doweed pod, damask, silk sarries satins, silk sleeping suits gold braid, carpets, Jap. handkerchiefs, shawls, Jap. shirts, ticks and coloured zephirs, mercerized muslin, Japanese tasa cushions, chairs etc, etc, in small lots to suit buyers.

The above is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 6th Instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms, the effects of the late Dinanjee Veerjee consisting of gold neck, hand and head ornaments, poodles, ear-rings set with pearls and stones, nose ornaments, gold bands, silver cup and ornaments, copper coins, cash box &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
BOMBAY, 1ST AUGUST 1906.

BENNETT & COMPANY.
No. 22 APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong palanquin office shgram in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good water.
1 Grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bay a rab, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND SITUATE NEAR PANCHGANI.

Under instructions from the Executor and Trustee of the Estate of the late Mr. William Alex: Mackenzie, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 16th August, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following 3 valuable plots of land at Panchgani :—

PARTICULARS.

Lot No. I.

All that plot of Mirasi land, opposite to Craigenl, on the other and southern side of the public high road leading from Panchgani to Mahableshwar, surrounded by a stone wal belonging thereto, and containing about 2 acres more or less, and bounded on the north by the public high road, on the east by the foot path leading to the village of Raigior, on the south by the land of Cundoo bin Parta and Goshna bin Jottee of Taighat, the said plot bearing No. 14 in the village Map.

Lot. No. II.

All that plot of Mirasi land, situate on the southern side of the station road leading from Panchgani to Taighat, surrounded be a stone wall and trees, containing about one acre more or less, and bounded on the north by the land of Cundoo bin Ballojee of Taighat, on the east by the common land of the villagers of Taighat, on the south by the land of Koshna bin Jottee of Taighat, the said plot bearing Nos, 9 and 12 in the village map.

LOT NO. III.

All that plot of Mirasi cultivated land, forming the southern portion of a larger plot, bearing No. 13, and which said southern portion is now divided from the other portion by the public high road from Panchgani to Mahableshwar, and contains about 2 acres more or less, and is bounded on the north solely by the said high way, on the east by the land of Koshna bin Jotte of Taighat, on the south by the land of Keoaa bin Ragoji Pasel of Taighat, and on the west by the land of Cundoo bin Ballaji of Taighat, all the said plots are in the village of Taighat, in the Sub-district of Wai and district of Satara:

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Smetham Byrne and Noble, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
BOMBAY 1ST AUGUST 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 3rd August at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), the materials for removal of the following buildings :—

The materials of buildings Street Nos. 95; 93; 91; 89 case Nos. 157, 153, 159, 163, Khumbarwada Street.

The materials of buildings street No. 97-101 Duncan Road, Case Nos. 1 & 3.

At 4-30 p.m.

The materials for removal of buildings street No. 19 & 1 Case No. 228 B New Hanuman Lane.

The materials for removal of building Street No. 66, Case No. 312, first Esplanade Lane.

MENESSE & Co.,
BOMBAY, 1ST AUGUST, 1906.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
Cable Address: "Woodhouse, Brighouse." A. 1. Code.
WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED.
Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.
STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING
For Textile, Flour & other Mills.
Contractors to H.M. War Department.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "Bombay Gazette" through the Cosmopolitan Library can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "Bombay Gazette," Head Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE of Plateware, Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware. Will be SOLD BELOW COST to make room for our Fresh Stock. M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

DR. DINSHAW M. DASTOOR, SURGEON-OCULIST, Late Clinical Assistant of three Eye Hospitals, LONDON. Hours 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. 53, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Bombay Club, FORT.

WANTED An Intelligent CLERK for addressing wrappers. Good handwriting. Permanent employment. Address "P. C." Box No. 499 J., Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED An OVERSEER. Pay Rs. 50 plus Rs. 15 horse allowance. Apply with testimonials to THE STATE ENGINEER, Gondal, before 20th August.

CRYING CHILD.—CHILD :—Mamma, we must GO to NADIR BOMONJI & Co.'s Shop, Sitaram Buildings, and buy JAP. CURIOS.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE A complete set of JEWELLERY made of Indian Gold, set with Brilliants, Saphires, Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds. For particulars, etc. Apply to Mr. LOUIS GUILBERME DIAS, Aldeelant, Nova Goa.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPRING MOTOR FAN—Works at high Speed for nearly 2 hours by single winding without any cost. Most useful for Desk, Dinner Table, Sick room and various other purposes. Price Rs. 75.—SHEIRAR ASPANDIAR, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

NEVER DESPAIR: ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS COUGHS, COLDS, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA, INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADL" Infallible Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Mollows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

REPORTER—PITMAN'S SHORTHAND with knowsige of sport. Inexperienced men need not apply.—"A" care of this Office.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's S wing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FRUITS FOR SALE ! ! ! 25 Oranges or 25 Apples, Rs. 3; 5 lbs Bombay Hulwa Rs. 3; 25 Red Bananas or 3 lbs Coffee Berry Rs. 2; 5lbs Salted Dry Fish, Rs. 3; 20 lbs Potatoes Rs. 3. Free Carriage if quoted this Paper.—TUKINA & Co, Market, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle, Opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with Electric Fans. Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality. Apply to the Manager.

"LU—LU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant positive cure for SORE EYES, ULCERS, irritations, inflamed lids and other stubborn affections of the Eye. By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Mollows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs PINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

INDIAN NATIVE STATES' STAMPS.—125 varieties for As. 10; 50 for Rs. 2; 75 for Rs. 4; 100 for Rs. 6-8-0; 125 for Rs. 9-8-0; 150 for Rs. 13-8-0; and 200 for Rs. 21-8-0. Persian stamps.—25 varieties for As. 12; and 50 for Rs. 2-12-0. Cash or V. P. P. Price List Free.—C. S. Iyer; Attungal, Travancore.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. "The Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Rs. 12 per year. Mofussil, with postage Rs. 15. English Subscription Rs. 18 per year including Postage.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs OLIVER and Co. Undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks, &c., &c., The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant,—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and Supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—During months of issue, 2 annas; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas; Subsequent issues Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

W.M. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE LONDON.
A.B.C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instruction at Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, etc.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £550,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar.	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Hongkong.	
Bombay.	Singapore.	Foochow.	
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Saigon.	
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Shanghai.	
Madras.	Batavia.	Tienstin.	
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.	
Colombo.	Manilla.	Yokohama.	
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	Kobe.	
Thaiping.		New York.	
Ipoh (Perak).			

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays—10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 95,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS :

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE :

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods including :—

Boots Shoes and Leather
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries
China, Earthenware and Glassware
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods
Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery
Hardware and Machinery,
Photographic and Optical Goods
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores
etc. etc.

Commission 2½ to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON AND SONS,
(Established 1814)
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.
Cable Address : "ANNUAIRE LONDON"

ESTD. HILLS 1778.
TOBACCOS AND CIGARETTES.
R. & J. HILL, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE,
Acting Secretary.

THE SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1824. CAPITAL £6,000,000.

Funds in hand exceed £5,600,000,

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances accepted at Current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Rates Moderate. Liberal Conditions.

Active Agents wanted in unrepresented Districts, For particulars apply

MESSRS. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & Co., Agents, Bombay.

GIBBONS & Co.,

ELECTRICAL and Mechanical Engineers Builders and Contractors, Import and Export Merchants and General Commission Agents, Auctioneers, House, Estate and Financial Agents, Proprietors of "Exchange and Mart and East India Bureau" Machine Furniture and Electric Workshops Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHOW ROOMS :—Medows Street and Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
OFFICES :—65 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
he BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION, Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
trongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES.

SHARMA'S INKS.

Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER
For Prices and Samples apply to
THE SUPERINTENDENT
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS, PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. are prepared to undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
BANKERS—ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD., Bombay.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Always order LIEBIG as Lemco
The Liebig Company's initials LEMCO are placed on every jar of the genuine Liebig Company's Extract to protect you from inferior substitutes see

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Onda, 3,409 tons, Captain W. H Watkeys sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c. with a general cargo.

THE steamer Crostafels, 3,165 tons, Captain H. Mollerc, sailed yesterday for Antwerp via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE steamer Hydra, 880 tons, Captain G. Kiserhorn, will sail to-day for Bangkok, &c., with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, 2332 tons, Captain C. McFee, will sail to-day for Middlesbro and Leith with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Colaba, 3899 tons, Captain J. Robertson, will sail to-day for Karachi with a general cargo Lieute D. S. Wilcocks as cabin and deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer E. F. Fernland, 3842 tons, Captain C. Matcovich will sail to-day for Trieste, &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Onda s	Watkeys.....	Calcutta
	Crostafels s	Moller.....	Antwerp via K'chi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Hydra, Reserborn, for Bangkok.
" Colaba, Robertson, for Karachi.
" K. F. Eerdinand, Macovich, for Trieste.
" Aston, Hall, McFee, for Leith, &c.

The steamer Delta, entered for loading yesterday for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Names.	From
28	Industry	D Milne	Bombay
	Sir John Jackson	F E Harkness	Bombay
	Byculla	J F Crookston	Moulmein
	Tactician	R Owen	Liverpool
	Qneda	R H Loope	Bombay
	Golobaria	Ross	Bombay
	Werdenfels	H Sandstelt	Delagoa Bay
	Rhumdala	S Boon	Bombay
	Koranna	W Renwick	New York
	Nairn	J S Naile	Colombo

DEPARTURES.

29	Bangala	J R P Alexander	Rangoon
	M Mennatchy	E G M Dickinson	Chittagong
30	Pundit	A McLennan	Bombay
	Clematis	E L Davies	Madras
	Clan Ferguson	W McAllister	London via Chittagong
30	Landaura	R G Dogge	Bombay
29	Syrian	J Younger	Bombay
29	Jelunga	R Henderson	London
	Glenlitt	E Taylor	Singapore

REUTER'S TELEGRAM'S.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda, passed Lisbon on the afternoon of the 30th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Chisholm, arrived at London on the afternoon of the 30th instant.

The P. and O.'s steamer Caledonia, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 28th instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co., steamer Sydney, from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Sunday, the 29th instant 5 p. m.

The N. Y. K. steamer Totomi Maru, left Hongkong for Singapore this day.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, August 1.

180.—Rifle Matches.—The rules of the Viceroy's Competition for 1905-06, has been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters.

The following extracts are published for information :—

The Competition is open to Volunteers of all ranks, and to Adjutants and Sergeant-Instructors.

Entrances fee Rs. 4 to be paid to the Adjutant by 12 noon on the 15th September 1906.

No post entries allowed.

The first stage (i. e.) 200, 500 and 600 Yards, (aggregate) to be fired between the 1st and 31st October 1906.

The total amount of prizes to be competed for in three stages is Rs. 5,850.

P. R. CADELL, Major,
Acting Adjt. B. V. R.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Stuart s—1090 cwt mathyseed E. D. Sassoon and Co; 1500 cwt mathyseed, and 207 cwt nigar seed Rauert Krauses 4000 cwt oil cakes M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.

Australia s—96 bales cotton Owen and Okell; 20 bales wool C. Balkisondas; 10 bales wool J. Karra; 27 bales wool R. Rampralab; 40 bales wool Harbham; 5 bales wool R. Tata.

FOR LONDON.

Himalya s—11 bales hemp R. A Wellis 20 bales Savri cusson wool Framji Bros. andCo; 31 bales hides and skins M. M. Abba and J. H. Mahomed; 143 bales hides and skins W. and A. Graham and Co; 4 bales skins J. Janmahomed; 100 bales hides and skins H. M. H. Essa; 13 bales hides B Eamail.

FOR NEW YORK.

Himalya s—1 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Himalya s—4 casks skins Lateam and Co.

FOR DENMARK

Ville-de-Tamatave s—2001 cwt poppyseed and 2000 cwt rapeseed David Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwt linseed and 2001 cwt mahyseed L. D. Sassoon and Co; 5000 cwt poppyseed L. Dryfus and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Nippon s—2000 cwt mowra seed E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Warora s—220 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 64 bales hemp E. Oomersy; 326 bales hemp Kiddie Reeve and Co; 110 bales cotton F. F. Campbell and Co; 454 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 601 cwt mustardseed A. Blaschcek and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed Ewart Latham and Co; 200 bales hemp K. Visram and Co.

FOR CANDIA.

Nippon s—5 bales twist E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR CANEA.

Nippon s—2 bales twist E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR RETHYMNO.

Nippon s—8 bales twist E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Foyle s—275 bales cotton fly and 100 bales hemp K. Visram and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oceana s—9 cases opium P. and O. Co; 30 cwt gardala S. E. Mess and Co.

Colombo Maru s—100 cwt bysaboe D. Vallibhoy and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oceana s—1300 bales twist A. Noordin and Co; 70 bales twist Framji Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Colombo Maru s—87 cwt oil cakes J. Permahomed and Co.

Oceana s—100 cwt gum S. D. Kersonjee and Co.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS.

A Popular Officer.

THE members of the 'D' Company of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and their friends, assembled last night at the Telegraph Quarters in response to the invitation to an entertainment and dance given them by Mr. N. V. K. Leslie, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bombay Office. Two spacious halls were gaily decorated with flags, buntings and evergreens, and the numerous trophies and prizes won by the 'D' Company, including the Ambulance Shield were conspicuously displayed in the main hall.

Dancing opened the proceedings, after which Mr. N. V. K. Leslie, Superintendent, addressed the assembly in a few appropriate words on the many advantages of volunteering and the usefulness of the Ambulance work, and specially complimented the D' Company for the brilliant successes achieved during the season. Prizes and photographs were then distributed to the winning teams of the 'D' company. Color-Sergeant McKinnon replied on behalf of the 'D' Company, and thanked Mr. Leslie for the keen interest he had taken and the encouragement given to the members on all occasions. Three cheers were called and all present heartily joined. Dancing was resumed and was kept up till the small hours of the morning when the guests dispersed immensely pleased.

With the aid of
Brown & Polson's
raising powder
"Paisley Flour"
Scones, Cakes, plain pastry, &c., are made with such ease, turn out so deliciously light, look so tempting that new users are delighted with it. You will be delighted too if you try it—do so soon.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further Extensions and Renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms Airy and Commodious,
With Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 30.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87 13/16	=	unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	97	=	"
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	104	=	+ 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 1/4	=	unchanged
SILVER—			
Spot in London	30	=	— 1/8
2 months hence	29 15/16	=	— 1/16
Spot in New York	64 7 8	=	— 1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25-14 1/2	=	unchanged
Berlin cheques	20-47 1/2	=	"
New York Demand	4-84 7/8	=	"
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2 pr. ct.	=	"
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/8	=	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3/8	=	— 1/8 "
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/8	=	— 1/8 "
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8	=	— 1/8
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	mutilated	=	
7 day market loans	do.	=	

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000.

SKIN SALES.

Sheep skin sale closed to-day. Good demand. Madras 2d. to 3d. higher. Bombay 1d. to 2d. higher. Total sold 688,000.

SUGAR—
German granulated C. f. India. Double bags 11/6 Oct.-Dec. sellers steady.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5/2 sellers.

WHEAT—
About for U. K. 2,450,000.

RAPESEED—
Brown 16 5/3 + 1/8 A.-S. done.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 44 1-8 + 3-8 J.-A. done.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1/2 + 1-8

ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Celtic Princess."

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	quiet
Total Sales	5000
Spot	6-00 —4
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 5/16
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	2,000
Futures closed	steady

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5-73	5-64	5-50
—2	—1	1
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5-55	5-55	5-55
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
5-56	5-57	5-59
	—1	—1

Receipts at U. S. Ports	6,000
Do. last year	16,000
Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Do. do. Continent	13,000
IN NEW YORK—	
Spot	10-90
Futures, month of July	not quoted *
Do. month of Dec	10-32 4-3

* Declined early owing to weak cables and advanced later as the daily weatherreports show too much rain.

Spot	10-5-8—1-16
Futures, month of Aug	10-41—2
Do. month of Oct	10-19
Tone at close	barely steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on 30th July.

Cotton	885	bales.
Wheat	2012	cwts.
Linseed	1,598	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,280	"
Gingellyseed	nil	
Poppyseed	1,611	"
Groundnuts	147	"
Castorseed	2,089	"
Rice	674	"
Myrabollams	1,428	"
Oatmeal	1,245	"
Mowraseed	379	"
Gram	8,024	"
Joowar	547	"
Maize	nil	

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion, Rs. 1,51,307.
Ex steamer Delta from Freemantle.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY EVENING.

At the time of writing the result of the new loan is not known here. The Rupee paper settlement has passed off in favor of the bulls as the rate was carried up to Rs. 97/15 and the surplus is reported to have been absorbed by investors, who had bought in at lower rates, for to-day's delivery. For next settlement the closing rate is Rs. 97 3/4. There was great excitement in the bazaar to-day and the result of the loan is anxiously awaited.

To-day's financial telegram reports a decline of 1/8th in discounts and also a decline of 1/8th in spot silver and of 1/16th in silver for delivery. Other quotations are unchanged.

The cotton markets in Liverpool and America again show little change. Spot in Liverpool is 4 points lower at 6d. and in New Orleans 1/16th lower at 10 5/8. The Speculative element seems to be inactive at present, probably waiting for the Bureau report to be published on the 3rd proximo. Futures all round are practically unchanged.

The local cotton market is also quiet but steady without any special features to report. Both buyers and sellers are holding off and only a very small turnover is advised at Colaba. In new crops, also business is confined to small transactions and there is no activity in the market.

The Freight market is quiet but steady. The "Warora" for Antwerp is reported to have booked seeds at 8s. and cotton at 8s. 6d. ready shipment. A small line is said to have been booked for Hull at 13s. January February loading.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	202
Do. fine	Dec.	"	200
Do. fine	Jan.	"	198
M G Dhamangaon fine		"	218
M G Nagpur fine		"	222
M G Khandeish fully good		"	202
M G K A K fine		"	213
H G Bengals fully good		"	181½
M G Broach good	March	"	241½

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet

Bank T. T.			1s.4d. to 1s.3 31/32d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4d.
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight	D. A.	1s. 4 7/32d.
Do.	6 do.	do.	1s. 4 11/32d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.	169 3/4
Marks	3 do.	do.	138 3/4
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight	154
Shanghai	30 do.	do.	212
Japan	30 do.	do.	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone unsettled,

Cash			97-15
1st Settlement.	30th August		97-12

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	21st June	3 1/2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 19th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 19th do.	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th do.	4	do.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM,

Tone	steady
Estimated sales	5,000 bales
Imports	12,000 "

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
5-73	5-65	5-60
	plus 1	plus 1
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5-56	5-55	5-55
plus 1		
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5-56	5-58	5-60
	plus 1	plus 1

ON GOLD RESERVES.

LORD GOSCHEN'S WORDS OF ADVICE.

MR. ASQUITH'S OPTIMISM.

British financial interests in their world-wide aspect were well represented by the numerous and distinguished company which gathered at the new Ritz Hotel, Piccadilly, on the 11th ultimo. The occasion was a dinner, given by the chairman and directors of the National Discount Company, to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of that company, which was the first of its kind to be established under the Companies Act.

Mr. E. T. Doxat (chairman) presided and among those present were Viscount Goschen, Lord Strathcona, Viscount St. Aldwyn, Viscount Milner, Mr. Asquith (Chancellor of the Exchequer), Mr. A. F. Wallace (Governor of the Bank of England), Mr. W. M. Campbell (governor), Sir E. Cassel, Mr. R. M. Kenna, Mr. W. Financial Secretary to the Treasury), Mr. H. W. Gutbrie (deputy-chairman), Mr. S. F. Mendl, Mr. J. D. Alexander (chairman, African Banking Corporation), Mr. W. R. Arbuthnot (chairman, Bank of Australasia), Mr. E. Barry, Mr. F. A. Bevan (chairman, Messrs. Barclay and Co.), Lord Biddulph, Mr. E. C. Brown (chairman, London and Westminster Bank), Mr. A. C. Cole, Sir Joseph Dimsdale, Baron Erlanger, Lord Faber, Sir Robert Harvey, Sir Samuel Montagu, Sir George H. Murray, Mr. Lucas E. Ralli, Mr. W. G. Rathbone (chairman, London and County Bank), Sir Felix Schuster, Sir Edgar Speyer, Sir Edward Stern, and Major W. Bridges Webb (chairman, the Baltic).

VISCOUNT GOSCHEN.

In proposing the toast of "Trade and Finance," traced the various times of crisis and emergency through which the company had successfully passed. In former days, he said, it was thought to be scandalous by bankers if they could not get cash at once for their bills and securities, but that old fallacy was now exploded. But how important it was to trade and finance that proper principles, orthodox, sound principles, should be held in regard to the currency and banking reserves! How were they to read the prosperity of the present day? Really, he felt almost at sea now when he was asked to define what was prosperity of trade. Many of the old readings were now out of date, and when he thought of the enormous increase in exports and imports, he feared to be led into same heretical view as to what they really showed (laughter). He was told that our prosperity was really to be tested by the barometrical readings of the trade of other countries. He was afraid of treading on delicate ground, and he would only say that he denounced anything which would dissociate the prosperity of finance from the prosperity of words. He denounced any theory which would say that in the City of London they might be doing a fine business, and that at the same time over the great area of the country there might be depression. He held in the highest degree, and still more since the system of limited liability was developed that there was an inalienable community of interest between the finance of the City of London and the great towns and the prosperity in the contry at large. If there was prosperity in the country, there was prosperity in the City of London, and there was not that distinction to be drawn between the capitalist and trade. He believed in the community of interest of all classes of the people.

READINESS FOR EMERGENCIES.

One point seemed to him to be of great importance, and that was whether we were prepared for emergencies. Lord Roberts had pleaded that the reserves of fighting men were not sufficient for an emergency. Might he plead that night that the cash reserves of the country should be made sufficient for a national emergency (hear, hear). The gold reserves of this country were small—very small—in relation to the enormous structure of credit and of business in all international transactions which rested upon the gold which we held. This country with its enormous trade and liabilities to foreign countries was the one country which held the smallest reserve of gold. He was inclined to believe that that was not a satisfactory situation. He was afraid they would drift on from year to year without anything being done to remedy that state of things. He did think it would be worthy of the City of London and of that great community which was responsible for the finance of the country if they could agree upon some plan by which the present position might be remedied. He did not think that ought to be beyond the resources of the represenatives of the great banks of London, the Bank of England and the Government (applause.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in responding, said that it would have been more appropriate if he had been called upon to propose the toast and Lord Goschen had been called upon to respond, Lord Goschen had filled one position after another in the service of the State until it was plain to every one that he was specially fitted to preside over the finances of the Empire. He himself, however, had never been concerned for a moment with any commercial or financial undertaking. He had never appeared on a prospectus, he had never even sat on a board of directors, and he must saw he was only too conscious of his disqualifications for the successions to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. In an atmosphere less charged with expert knowledge and critical acumen he would feel more free to express himself. He had, however, always thought, and he still thought, that one of the greatest assests of this country was to maintain here in England, and particularly in the City of London, the freest and most open market in the world,

SYSTEM OF CREDIT.

Our system of credit to which Lord Goschen had referred was, he supposed the most refined and the most complicated in the whole history of the world. Of this he was certain, that if our system of credit was to maintain its vigour and virility it must, as Lord Goschen had suggested, show itself capable of development and readjustment to the altered circumstances of the time (hear, hear). He had no doubt that, whatever changes might take place new or in the more distant future, both our trade and our finance rested upon sure and solid foundations, and he was certain that if they would only follow the lines of their natural development they would be found to continue and surpass all the prosperity of the past (hear, hear).

THE NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

The following is the list of persons whose tenders are accepted for the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1906-07, advertised in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary, dated the 14th July 1906 :—

Abdullabhai and Jumabhai Lalji.
Amichand Panalal.
Ardeshir Hormusji Chinoy.
Ardeshir Rustamji Mehta.
B. Nazir and Company.
Bank of Bombay.
Bapuji Dorabji.
Bapuji Cawasji Divecha.
Barjorji Sorabji.
Barjorji Sejanji Daruvala.
Batliwala and Karani.
Bhagwandas Chaturbhuj.
Bhagubhai Dayabhai.
Bhaichand Ghunilal Vakilna.
Bhaidas Gulabdas.
Bhauram Raghoba.
Blakeman, W.
Bombay Company, Limited
Bomanji Dinshaw Mehta.
Byramji Manekji Framroz C. M. Shroff.
Chandulal V. Diwan.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
Chhagandas and Company.
Chhotalal Ishvardas.
Chhotalal Cursandas.
Cawasji Byramji Divecha.
Currimbhai Ibrahim.
Cursetji Fardunji.
Cursandas Lakhmidas.
Cawasji J. Sanjana.
D. D. Kanga.
Dadabhai Edulji Kanga.
Dayabhai Harjiwandas Nanawati.
Dayabhai Swarupchand.
Devidas Parbhudas.
Dhanjibhai Bomanji Petit.
Dhanjishaw Framji Bamji.
E. D. Sassoon and Company.
Ebrahim Haji Harun.
Framji and Sons.
Gangadas Vithaldas.
Gangaram Varajdas.
Goculdas G. Parekh.
Goculbhai Mulchand.
Gustadji S. Bharucha.
H. M. Mehta.
Haji Ismail Haji Harun.
Haji Mohmad Kasim Murad and Haji Esuf Ismail.
Haridas Lukhmichand Desai.
Hiralal Bakor.
Hiralal Bhogilal.
Hiralal Hardevlal Munshi.
Hormasji Dadabhai Mistri.
J. Karim.
Jamsheed H. S. Vakil.
Jamasji Nowroji Limbowala.
Jangir B. Murzban.
Jehangir Byramji Dalal.
Javerchand Purmanand, Khimji Haridas.
Lalbhai Tricumlal.
Lalchand Jesodanandan.
Manchershaw Bejonjee Minocher.
Manchershaw Sorabji Vakharia.
Mancherji Pestanji Choksey.
Manekji Ratanji Nazir.
Maganlal Purshotamdas.
Maganlal Tulsidas.
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.
Merwanji and Sons.
Motichand Rupchand.
Motiram Ramdas.
Motilal Thakordas Nanawati.
Narayan Dhondoba Diwadkar.
Narandas Rajaram and Company.
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.
P. R. Shroff.
Punjab National Bank.
Purbhudas Virchand and Govindji Jetha.
Purshotam Pranvalabh.
R. M. Ratnagar.
Raja Shivlal Motilal Bahadur.
Rastamji Bhickaji Narikman.
Rastamji Kavasji Kavarana.
Rastamji Dhanjibhai Todiwala.
Rastamji Pestanji Neterwala.
Ratansi Premji.
Ratanlal Ranchhordas.
S. B. Broacha.
Samaldas Purbhudas.
Sivnarayan Dhanrup.
Sharif Dewji Kanji.
Surajram Manchharam Desai.
Tribhovandas Jamnadas.
Nasanji and Jutha.
Vijbhicandas Atmaram.
Vithaldas Narayandas.
Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	36
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	18
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	11
Matheran Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total	4	4	124
Total plague deaths to date	133,494		
Same date last year	7	4	59

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MARCKS—July 29, at his residence 1 Avenue du Haut Pont, St. Gilles, Brussels, Charles Richard Marcks, Founder of Marcks and Company, Limited, Bombay, aged 60 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GLOVER—July 23, the wife of G. A. Glover, of a son, Joyhing T. E., North Lakhimpur, Assam.

LAWRENSON—July 21, at Quetta, the wife of Captain T. G. P. Lawrenson, Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta, of a daughter.

PROTECTION FROM CHOLERA, TYPHOID, &c.
KEMP'S "TAJ" FILTER,
(Pasteur principle) renders your water pure, and safe.
PRICES: 1. 2. 3. 4. 6 gallons.
Rs. 12, 15, 20, 25, 30 each.
Used by Railways, Municipalities, Steamship companies, and numerous private houses.
SIMPLE, SAFE, AND RELIABLE ONLY FROM
Kemp & Co. Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m. High water 8-50m., 8-30a. Low water, 1-53m., 2-51a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m. (B. T.)

Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m. (B. T.)

Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m.

Harwood League Football, 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Colombo Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday the 4th August, 1906. Parcel Mail for Japan closes at 5-30 p.m. the same day.

REWARD FOR BRAVERY.—The Royal Humane Society has transmitted to Mr. Essajee Tajbhoy for presentation to Mr. D. Fraser, 5th Engineer, s. s.—"Shah Jehan" a Bronze Medal of the Society for trying to save the life of Mr. Arthur Burden, third officer on board the s. s. "Shah Jehan" lately drowned at Cochin. The medal was presented on Monday.

ROBBING HIS OWN COUSIN.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dartur, Second-Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Shaw prosecuted one Govindshanker Ramdin, a Hindu, aged 20, for the theft of ornaments, currency notes, and cash of the value of Rs. 1010 belonging to Denkinandan Hanooprasad. The complainant's evidence showed that the accused, who was the complainant's cousin, lived with him at Chuman Kiln Road. The property in question was given for safe custody to the complainant on Friday last by his brother, who was then very ill. The complainant put the property into his coat pockets. The accused knew of this. The next morning the complainant woke up to find the property missing. He also learnt that the accused too was missing from the house. He made enquiries and reported the matter to the police, and the accused was arrested with the property in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty. His worship in disposing of the case convicted the prisoner, and, as it was his first offence, sentenced him to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUNICIPAL GIRLS' SCHOOLS.—A distribution of prizes to the successful girls attending the seven girls' schools of the Bombay Municipality, took place last evening in the Bhangwadi Theatre, recently built in Kalbadevi Road by Mr. Tribhowandas Muneuldas Nathubhoy. The chair was occupied by Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, for whom accommodation was provided on the stage, facing a large table on which were arranged the prize books, the prize girls being accommodated close by. The body of the theatre was densely packed by a large number of native ladies, under arrangements made by Professor N. G. Velinker, the Acting Secretary to the Joint Schools Committee. The proceedings commenced with a prayers recited by the girls, after which Bai Goolab Bai, head-mistress of the Kalbadevi Girls' School, read the annual report on the working of the schools, from which it appeared that the seven Municipal schools are attended by 1030 girls belonging to the Hindu, Parsee, and Mahomedan communities. Mental education was accompanied by religious instruction, instruction in music, embroidery, etc. The credit of introducing music in the schools was due to Professor Velinker, Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Kassinathjee had rendered valuable assistance to the schools. The widow of Mr. Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy had given a sum of Rs. 150 for prizes to be distributed at the meeting. A programme of infant drill with music accompaniment, songs in Gujerati sang by the girls who moved in a circle beating times on the palms of their hands, etc., was gone through. The Chairman next distributed the prizes, and after a short address by him, the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

BOMBAY THE IRRESPONSIBLE.

AN aggrieved correspondent writes :—As was remarked the other day, India, is a land of irresponsibility and Bombay is *the* City of India, where that delightful characteristic may perhaps best be seen. Three weeks ago, when the monsoon made its appearance in a series of gentle showers, the arid waste in front of Rampart Row burst into a mantle of delicious green. For a week or two this considerable plot of land appeared a rich oasis amidst the bricks and mortar of this city, and to the English eye the spectacle of the herd of cattle nibbling at the sweet young grass of an evening, brought refreshing visions of sylvan meads in the Homeland. But the Irresponsibles of Bombay are already doing their utmost to spoil this pleasant piece of pasture. One vandal has deposited a heap of broken glass, another a cartload of rusty tin cans, while another has turned out a household of unreccipted bills, letters, newspapers, and old books and has made a bonfire of them and now a spot big enough for a bungalow is covered with their charred remains. A nuisance of even a worse description is daily committed on the piece of vacant ground near the Novelty Theatre and opposite the Freemasons' Hall. Every night that the theatre is open the play-goers resort to this extensive piece of land for nature's purposes. For many years this has gone on, there being no proper convenience available, while a native play goes on till long after midnight. Hence this sandy waste reeks and every breeze that blows across it, carries the foul odours into the new houses on Hornby Road. It was the writer's misfortune to have to live in one of these new buildings for a few weeks, and he is never like to forget his sufferings. These items follow naturally upon the long tolerated crow nuisance, and I fear no hope of reform in such matters is to be looked for.

ALL kinds of MOTOR CAR Accessories, Oil, Petrol, Grease, in stock at Paris India.

THE WORLD OF ART.

The Round of the Galleries.

MUSIC AT THE OLD HALL, WARE.

SOME IRVING ITEMS.

LONDON, JULY 13.

To the Fine Art Society in Bond-street Mr. William Strang has sent a collection of his works in oils in etching, and in chalks. It is an interesting exhibition—as much from what is not shown upon these walls, as from what we see. It is rumoured that two of the larger paintings were sent in to the Academy under the impression that his election to the Associateship had given him the right to the line—that he was sharply told that he was only an Associate-Engraver; that the paintings were turned out; in fact, though elected, he appears to be no fit company for the forty Immortals and for the smaller number of those who except promotion to Immortality. This is, if true, the lowest depth to which this group of defenders of mediocrity has yet sunk. Here is hair-spliting gone clean daft. However, if the Academy were not the Academy, the gaiety of the nation might suffer blight. And, after all, even if they exhibited Mr. Strang's oils, several worthy gentlemen might have to suffer the close neighbourhood of works of distinction; and Mr. Sargent, Mr. Brangwyn, Mr. Swan, and a couple of others must be quite trying enough to their nerves already.

Besides, when all's said why should not the Academy be mediocre? It has a hereditary right thereto. But, to get back to Bond-street, the general effect of Mr. Strang's landscapes here collected leaves something of an impression of disappointment. We recollect bigger work. His little landscapes in oil do not quite reach the high achievement of his exhibition some years ago in Vigo-street—the handling is not so sure, the aim not so certain. The larger figure pieces lack the purity of form of their classical ambition, without winning to that marvellous power that he showed in his romantic modern treatment and his peasant bathers—his greatest work. Yet distinction and beauty of design and of handling there undoubtedly are in the water-colour sketch for "The Dancers" and in the "Girls Bathing." The Sea has caught much of that element's largeness and movement and voice. For Mr. Strang's essays in Hollcinism we frankly have never had the admiration that we hear so widely expressed; but his remarkable etchings of "Rudyard Kipling," "Dr. Garnett," and "Austin Dobson" are here; and his powerful "Head of a Woman," his haunting "Faggott Gatherer" and "Woman Gathering Weeds," his delightful "The Globe," and other strong pieces show him at his best. His brutalities are not absent though he shows signs that he is shedding that crude affectation which threatened to become as great an abomination in his work as prettiness is the abominationn of most men of our race who attempt to utter themselves in terms of art.

Still, both this coarseness of handling and vulgarity of form are for two often employed; and when used to express the nude, particularly the female nude, result in an unpleasantness that has little to recommend it. That Mr. Strang has no need to fear that which is in its nature beautiful becoming pretty in his interpretation is very fully proved by his "Head of a Woman," a masterly thing. We do not ask that he should make Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Mr. Austin Dobson, or Dr. Garnett beautiful; but he would not have achieved the success he here achieves had he gone out of his way to make any of the three boorishly hideous. In an adjoining rooms, Miss Wyatt's accomplishment in water-colours entitles her to add another name to the list of some half a dozen ladies who paint the fascination of gardens for us with dainty skill. Mr. Frank Spenlove-Spenlove's art seems to appeal with remarkable strength to our Gallic neighbours. The acquisition of some picture or other from his brush by the French Government is by way of becoming an annual feature of the Paris art season. First his "Funerailles dans les Pays" Bas was acquired for the Luxembourg; then, last year, his pathetic "Trop Tard" was incorporated with the same collection, and how the news has reached us that "The Pilot's Funeral, Southwold," of the 1903 Academy Exhibition, which Mr. Spenlove exhibited in Paris under the name of "Le Dernier Voyage," has been secured for the Hotel de Ville in Paris.

At the gallery of the Old Water Colour Society an exhibition is held under the auspices of the Rider Gallery, of paintings by Mr. Evert Moll, and of the sculpture of Countess Feodora Gleichen. Mr. Moll is a competent artist, whose best work is a crayon landscape study that shows the pastel to be the likely tool for the expression of his art; oils seem to go thick and heavy in his hand, but he has several charming water-colours. The Animals' Guardian has a poster-show at Carlton House which, whilst it brings the brutalities of vivisection and cruelty uncomfortably home to one, at the same time displays the French poster with his aim to be of far higher artistic competency, though it must be confessed that the Englishmen bring out the horrors with more startling emphasis. There is no doubt that this is an astoundingly forceful way of bringing the ugly business to the hearts of the public.

The College of St Edmund's, known also by the name of Old Hall, situated within some three or four miles of Ware, has now for some years been celebrated for its presentations of various classical plays, somewhat in the manner of the open-air plays given at Bradfield. The point, however, to which special attention is given at Old Hall is the music. It is practically a matter of ascertained knowledge that the old Latin plays were produced under certain musical conditions which cannot be altogether restored at the present moment, but which can, at all events, find some substitute in the work of a modern man, who had interested himself very largely with the text and the intention of the play itself. The Rev. Wilfrid G. Thompson has composed various musical interludes for this particular reproduction of the old play, and we are bound to say that his music is entirely in accordance with the spirit of Plautus, and that his classical feeling is very much in harmony with the good old comedy, "Mostellaria," which as a matter of fact, is as modern as any modern play could be. The music is based upon a plane of neither too high nor to low distinction. In the distance of years, one is always inclined

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DEPT. "G."

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Secretary,
INDIAN HOTELS Co., Ld.
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OFFICES IN THE EAST :—
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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1, 1906.

THE BENGALI AND THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

CALCUTTA is divided in opinion as to the cause of the strike on the East Indian Railway. One of our contemporaries regards it as a vigorous protest—which it holds to be justified—against the partition of Bengal. Another attributes it to extraneous influence. The last thing which occurs to them is that it is a legitimate and strenuous demand for the redress of grievances. At the outset the men would have had the last explanation accepted as the true one and we believe such was the case. When they represented their case to the managers they were courteously received and greater concessions were granted than they ever anticipated. They were contented and returned to work—or would have done so but that they fell into the hands of a party of political agitators, who, with nothing to lose and no intention of affording pecuniary assistance to those who might be thrown out of employment, induced and encouraged them to stand out "for their rights." The men's rights,—or their best interests—were the last object in the world the agitators sought to secure. Their sole desire was to embarrass the Authorities. The lower classes of railway men were as wax in the hands of the unscrupulous and mischievous Babu, and to-day they find themselves helpless instruments in the hands of a merciless and unprincipled number of individuals who in the course of a few days will leave them with their occupation gone, stranded. We cannot accept our popular contemporary's theory that all this agitation—which is now approaching the intolerable stage—is the genuine outcome of the peoples' anger and annoyance "at the political trickery of a prancing Pro-consul." It may have been that the division of Bengal was a mistake and in direct defiance of the wishes of the people. But they have no cause for prolonging their manifestations of displeasure. They have lost nothing as individuals or as a community. They cannot even complain of a diminished prestige. The real men of light and leading are not with these agitators. They have said their say, but have accepted the final decision of the Secretary of State in Council; and so would others but for the action of a handful of refractory Babus, the least amiable of all of our fellow subjects.

What do they expect to gain by the course they have adopted? What good purpose do they hope to serve? They will gain nothing but a little cheap notoriety. They may achieve "martyrdom." It seems to be no disgrace to be sent to jail for a breach of the laws. But they would regard the matter less nonchalantly if the quality of rigour were added to their incarceration and would pose less elegantly after a judicious application of the "cat." For the removal of "fish-plates" and wanton acts of that description the "cat" is the only prescription. The railway men left to themselves would never have adopted such measures. They understand too well the dread consequences likely to accrue. Were it not for the evil influence of the so-called political agitators the whole trouble would have ended a week ago and the men of the East Indian Railway would have been spared the disgrace which has now been brought upon them. They stand accused of attempted wholesale murder, of compassing the derailment of trains and the destruction not only of men of alien races but of their own caste-fellows, their own flesh and blood. Yet in this very connection we read it philosophically set forth in the columns of a daily journal, printed in the English language: "No nation however patient or however submissive, can be flouted or defied without avenging itself on its oppressors, and unless we are much mistaken, this retribution has made its appearance in Bengal in the form of a consciousness of unity, and a realisation of the power of combination, the first fruits of which we have just seen in the temporary paralysis of the traffic of the foremost railway in India." We trust and believe that our contemporary is much mistaken. We have had no evidence of a "realisation of the power of combination." We have instead had a lamentable display of the mischief-making propensities of the half-educated Bengali Babu and his potentiality for wrong-doing, of the credulity and pliability of the illiterate masses, who follow whithersoever they are led and thus get into trouble which is none of their seeking and none of their design.

The Railway hands have our sympathy in their legitimate aspirations as well as our commiseration on the unhappy position into which they have been misled. They are hard-worked and have highly responsible duties to perform. Not only is this the case in India but in every country in the civilised world, and it may be that the recompense they receive is not commensurate with what is exacted of them. All railway men have the same grievances. But no class of workers is provided with better machinery for bringing their grievances to the knowledge of their employers. In no industry is there so perfect an organisation for the management and control of the executive machinery; in none is there such a complete arrangement for the replacement of men who refuse work and neglect their duty. India has advantages in this respect which no other country possesses and the most carefully organised railway strike must prove abortive. The pricks the striker must kick against are harder and sharper than any other. This has been found again and again. Let the men who have grievances formulate them with proper regard to accuracy and with a due sense of responsibility. Let them take steps to present them to the heads of their departments in the proper way—through the agents of their own Amalgamated Society if they will,—and they will not strive in vain. There must be no strikes on the railways. All the lines directly or indirectly are under Government control. No strike against Government will be tolerated. Even in "White" Australia, where the mob rules more effectually than in other parts of the Empire, railway strikers, or men who attempt to incite disaffection against the Executive, are dealt with trenchantly by the law. They struck a few years ago and the trade of the whole country was paralysed. Government rose to the occasion as the Government of India can do when occasion presents itself, and from that day forth a railway strike has been unknown. As we have said, no country in the world possesses more efficient machinery for dealing with railway men's complaints and in no country is there less cause for taking steps to hamper the trade of the whole for the benefit of a comparatively trivial few. When beyond striking and putting an entire community to inconvenience they resort to practices calculated to endanger human life, they forfeit all claim to respect as well as to sympathy. But in the present case we must remember that the real offenders are not the railway hands, but a small parcel of unprincipled rascals against whose machinations a less beneficent Government would have employed the Cossack and the knout.

BRITISH TRADE. IT would seem to be increasingly clearly demonstrated that rising prices stimulate trade. One has only to consider what a heavy fall in prices in the markets for raw materials would mean, whatever the cause, to see the truth of this. Fortunately the advance of prices is supported by apprehensions of deficient supplies in various raw materials, or at least higher cost of production for those additions beyond the limits of previous cultivation, which are contemplated, and confidence continues. The imports for the month of June show an increase in declared value of £4,335,302 as against June last year, while the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures show an even greater absolute gain—£4,653,790. If we take the percentages, the growing relative increase in the exports of home productions is still more marked. While the increase in the value of the imports for the month is about 10 per cent., the increase in the exports of British and Irish productions is 13 per cent. Moreover, the exports as compared with the figures for June, 1904, show a gain of £6,569,417, or, say, 27½ per cent., showing that the growth has been continuous, while the imports show only a comparatively slightly greater gain against 1904 than as against last year. The re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise also continue to show a substantial gain, £852,865, as against June last year; and this is also in a marked manner, a continuous gain, the increase as against June, 1904, being no less than £1,593,070. If we take the figures for the half year, we find that the latest month's additions to the movements show no slackening. The increase in the imports is £27,500,000 in round figures, and the British and Irish exports show an increase of nearly £25,000,000 for the expired portion of the year. If we add to the latter, the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise, showing an increase of nearly £4,500,000 for the six months as against last year, we get a total, showing an absolute increase of export very substantially in excess of the increase of imports, apart from the question of percentages. This is a very satisfactory state of affairs and the consummation to be desired is the ultimate excess of exports over imports in manufactured articles. The greater part of the increase in imports is on the side of food, a conspicuous item being the larger amount of wheat imported, chiefly from Argentina but also from the United States and Canada. In this respect India fares badly. Taking the six months, as a whole, the growth of our import trade from foreign countries and colonies has represented mainly non-dutiable food materials and meat to the amount of £6,000,000 increase, raw materials nearly £13,000,000 increase—half of which represents textile materials, and, finally, foreign manufactures, which show an increase of £8,750,000 in value, representing chiefly miscellaneous metals, textile productions, and leather manufactures. As regards the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures during the six months, the increase in the value of the manufactured group is about £20,500,000 almost equally distributed over all the great industries of the country; while about £3,000,000 represents the increase in the exports of raw materials—mainly coal,—and somewhat less than a million the increase in the exports of British food materials. These figures go to prove that the revival of British trade has continued steadily and it is hopeful for the country that the long period of stagnation is fading away into the realms of memory.

AUTOMATIC RAILWAY COUPLINGS. IF the length of time during which the subject has been tacitly ignored be any criterion of their merits, then automatic railway couplings are certain of a life of prosperity. The Board of Trade Railway Employment Safety Appliances Committee have devised the conditions under which they will conduct their tests and, it is interesting to note, it has taken the Committee just twenty-five years to determine on its course of action. That immediate adoption is not to be looked for is obvious, but a clearer understanding of the merits of the case may hasten the time. On one single line of rails in a London goods yard some twelve to fourteen brakes such as rumble and rattle at the tail of goods trains are placed night after night. Each such brake represent a separate goods train, which has to be made up and dispatched to some part of the Kingdom, having respectively a five, ten, or twenty hours', or even longer, journey in front of it. One by one 20 or 30 or 40 wagons, more or less as the case may be, are sorted and sent down on brake No. 1, and each such wagon has to be attached either to the brake, and to each other or to its allotted engine by hand or by the shunting pole. Assuming train No. 1 is started to time and gets clear of its first signals, then this process is again repeated in succession with the twelve or more following brakes—and should each completed train get through its signals to time, then are their journeys all well commenced. On the other hand, if a hitch once occurs and delays result with one of these trains, every following train suffers in consequence. When that happens, as it does night after night, and day after day with trains throughout the land, railway managers are confronted with increased locomotive charges, waste in coal, wear and tear of engines, and of wagons, and of rails. In the stopping and starting such trains, demurrage of all kinds arises, idle time of wagons mounts up, overtime or overwork of engine drivers, stokers and shunters ensues, and in some cases also of signalmen and inspectors, shunting yards become blocked and sidings uncleared, risk of collisions increases, and deliveries of materials urgently needed for manufacture become delayed often entailing serious loss and heavy factory charges, plus fines or loss for unpunctual delivery of goods manufactured under time contracts. The 1902 report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission stated that in America owing to the extended rise of automatic couplers and efficient brakes "railway officers have testified to a large saving of doing work in yards, that yards which, in 1897, were taxed to their utmost capacity are now able, without extension to accommodate greatly increased traffic" and the traffic to-day is sixty per cent. in excess of what it was in 1893. This semi-official claim for the advantages of automatic couplings carries much weight and he must be a bold railway man who declines to give the subject consideration. Not only is the claim that it, by saving time, increases the earning capacity and dividend paying power of a railway, but it reduces the chance of coupling accidents. The last is no small item and it will be interesting to see what decision is made.

BIRDS OF THE EAST. THE multiplication of the crows in Bombay has become such an intolerable nuisance that it is conceivable the day is not far distant when something will be done to mitigate it. Happily the Bombay crow is not regarded with any degree of superstitious veneration by the natives, otherwise trouble might be anticipated, were any serious effort made to reduce the numbers. The Jains might be perturbed somewhat, of course, but the rest of the native population would probably be indifferent. It is no light matter, however, interfering with the birds of the East, when they happen to be of the sacred variety. For instance, the recent trouble in Egypt was caused entirely by the disregard of the fellaheen superstition with regard to their doves. There can be no doubt that a real measure of attachment exists between the Egyptian peasant and the pigeons of the village dovecot, notwithstanding the fact that pigeons in Egypt, as elsewhere, are more of a scourge than even a swarm of locusts at the time of sowing corn and seed—and sowing is perpetual in Egypt, where there are at least five harvests. A correspondent of the English journal in Alexandria states that Egyptian pigeons are of two species, known as *beti* and *gebeli*. The former are heavy on the wing, parti-coloured, and never travel far from their cots. The *gebeli*, on the other hand, are true Blue Rocks—swift and small,—and these were the birds Major Pine Coffin and his party went to shoot. Their ignorance of the invincible objection of the fellaheen to allow their pigeons to be shot, caused much of the fateful consequence of Denshawi.

THE result of the tenders for the new Government Loan of four and a half crores of rupees at 3½ per cent was made known last evening. Tenderers at Rs. 97 4as. receive the full amount of their applications; at Rs. 97 3as, receive 90 per cent only.

COMPULSORY vaccination is to be introduced into Bangalore City for one year for from 1st September.

UNDER the new organisation of Transport, the Driver Establishments of the Supply and Transport Corps are recruited from the same classes of men as those enlisted for the Indian Army, and are enrolled and attested under the Indian Articles of War.

IF anyone still doubts the soundness of the "mosquito theory" of the cause of malarious fever, the following facts may be of interest to them. In 1900 there were 48 deaths from fever in Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar. There were 77 in 1901, 104 in 1902, 137 in 1903, 277 in 1904, 686 in 1905, and no less than 980 in the first four months of 1906 in a town containing only 40,000 inhabitants. This remarkable result is undoubtedly due to the making of a railway from the plains to Antananarivo, which is what we would call a "hill station." Two species of mosquitoes, the *Pyretophorus costalis* and the *Myzomia funesta* have followed the working parties on their slow progress from the coast, and hence, undoubtedly, the extraordinary increase in malarical fever.

THE Madras Railway is one of the railway undertakings in this country which are likely before long to be purchased by the Secretary of State for India. Commenting on this prospect, the *Railway Times* observes :—"Two of the three years during which the market price will eventually determine the price to be paid by the Government have already elapsed. The Board have done their best from time to time to protect the interests of the stockholders by urging them to abstain from forcing sales and thus depreciating their own property. Unfortunately, times have been very much against the maintenance of an adequate price, and the disastrous effects of the former Great Indian Peninsula purchase have also exercised a distinctly detrimental effect. Thus, in spite of the fact that, intrinsically, the railway has been improving in value almost from year to year, there is a grave risk that the share holders will eventually be bought out at decidedly low price."

THE speeches in the House of Commons on the subject of the British naval visit to Russia have, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, disarmed opposition here. The leading organs of public opinion greatly appreciate the efforts made to clear up any misunderstanding regarding the true character of the approaching demonstration. The *Russ Gazette* emphatically declares that the visit must take place. "The visit of the British Fleet, considered as an act of international courtesy towards a Power, with which neighbourly relations are being formed, is desirable to both States, and should not be postponed. The sooner official expression is given to this friendly union, symptoms of which have been visible for some time past, the better. On the other hand, any special festivities of the kind, customary on such occasions, would not be suitable for the present one. It is no secret to England or the rest of the world that the official persons who will represent this country at the receptions do not enjoy its confidence and are only nominally accredited. It would look as if official England were making a visit to official Russia, whereas the question is a much deeper one—namely, a *rapprochement* between the nations. To cancel the naval visit would be interpreted as an unfavourable symptom indicating a change of policy, or as an expression of sympathy with the Duma and the nation implying disrespect for the Government. Presumably, a middle course will be chosen which more or less answers all the political requirements of the moment. The British squadron will visit Russian waters, but there should be no festivities and no receptions on the banks of the Neva. There can scarcely be any opposition in Russia to such a visit, which will be both correct and wise."

THE agitation at Home on the opium question is being conducted on the usual lines, various exaggerated statements being made in order to excite public opinion against the "shameful policy" of the Government of India. In a letter to one of the London papers a writer said:—"If it be true that 600,000 acres of the best land in India are now given over to the cultivation of the poppy, surely that land could be used to equal if not greater advantage. While we give up these vast to tracts of country to a baneful product which goes blight and destroy thousands of lives in China, our fellow-subjects in India die of starvation. We send out large sums as famine relief funds; we pay for grain to be sent to relieve the famine. Could we not grow food-puffs upon the land now used for the poppy?" Mr. D. R. Reid, who knows from his planting experience in Behar how matters stand with the cultivator, takes up this particular point in an article in the July number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*. He quotes the letter as typical of the ignorance displayed by those who inveigh against what even Mr. Morley has described as a "pestilential weed." Mr. Reid says :—"But from this 'pestilential weed' the poorest of the poor obtain quantities of green stuff, which they use as pot-herbs, the seed is eaten in sweetmeats; and after the poppy is harvested a hot-weather crop of *chinna* and an autumn crop of maize are obtained from the land—three crops in the year as well be seen from a table in the Famine Commission Report of 1878-79." We are afraid that facts such as these will go but a little way to check the agitation in England, but they are useful as showing that the actual cultivator of opium in India does not sacrifice his food-crops to the poppy. It is really to the latter that he looks in many cases to pay his rent and to furnish him with a little ready money.

THE ART OF BOWLING.

B. J. T. Bosanquet's Devices.

GRANTED that the aspirant to bowling honours has by dint of long and arduous practice, acquired one or both of these very useful accomplishments, it does not follow that he becomes *ipso facto* a great or even a good bowler, for that power of making the ball come quickly from the pitch, of which we have spoken, may be lacking.

One often hears it stated that so-and-so is a good bowler, but fails to get batsmen out. This is generally due to the absence of the quality which imparts life and spin to the ball. Without it the ball seems to pitch dead, and to come easily after pitching. In most cases, however, in which a good control of break has been acquired, this will to a certain extent make up for the absence of the natural ability to obtain this spin, and in the same way one who has once mastered the art of swerving will sometimes find that his balls possess the quality. We find, then, that in order to become a good bowler one must possess this mysterious gift of spin, and must apply it to the helping out of whatever break or other device one may possess. Break of some sort is necessary to a bowler nowadays, swerve is useful, but above all it is absolutely essential to possess life and quickness of spin, which can only be acquired to a limited extent. The greatest bowlers have this faculty in the greatest degree, and they would seem to inherit it from nature: and therefore it is true that "the great bowler is born and not made." There is, however, no reason why anybody, given the desire to learn, and the requisite patience, should not become a bowler of more than average pretensions. Let us now consider the various details of.

THE BOWLER'S STOCK-IN-TRADE,

the devices he employs to the confusion of his natural enemy, and the means by which he can acquire and develop these artifices; and by the study of these things discover in what way it should be possible for every cricketer to become at least a moderately good bowler. Let us, for the sake of argument, imagine that we have has material to our hand a willing and fairly active boy, who is anxious to learn. Our task is to find out in what way his energies should be directed in order best to fit him to take his place in the arena. The first thing we have to discover is the pace which is likely to be best suited to his strength. A bowler must always bowl within his strength, as not only does this give him far greater powers of endurance, and greater control of the ball, but it also leaves him with a bit in hand should he desire to send down a faster ball occasionally. Let us say that our subject is found to be a lad of average strength and ability—that is to say, he is capable of sending down a plain medium-paced ball, without any natural break or other idiosyncrasy. We have now three or four things to teach him. Firstly, some method of imparting spin to the ball; secondly, the art of changing his pace; and thirdly, in combination with these, the ability to control the flight of the ball so as to keep what is known as a "good length." This is most important, and in our schoolboy days was always impressed upon us as being the first essential of a bowler. "Look after the length and the break will come," was the old maxim, but it is one with which I am far from being in accord. Command of length can only be attained by practice, and it is far better to practise some method of imparting spin to the ball at the same time, and thus to get into a regular and accustomed method of delivering the ball, which in time will become habit. It is of very little use to devote much time and energy to the attainment of a "good length," only to find that on slightly changing the action to obtain spin (which is inevitable) all this painfully acquired control of the ball leaves us, and is as if it never had been; in which case all the drudgery has to be gone through again. For this reason, then, we would begin by endeavouring to find out what kind of spin is best suited to our pupil's ability. Let us assume that we decide to instruct him in the use of the spin known as "off-break" or "break-back." There are two methods of imparting this spin to the ball: one is known as "action-break," the other as "finger-break." In the former, by a turn of the body, or wrist, or both together, the hand is drawn sharply across the intended line of flight of the ball, thereby causing it to rotate in the reverse direction to the movement of the hand. Finger-break is imparted by a movement of the fingers which causes the ball to spin round as it leaves the hand. It has, of course, the same effect on the ball after pitching as the other; but is more difficult of attainment, and is confined to slow bowlers, and is therefore of no use for our young man, who is to be a medium-paced bowler. We must, therefore, teach him how to obtain some form of action-break. We do this by telling him to turn the wrist sharply over and outward at the moment of delivery, so as to bring the palm of the hand uppermost, at the same time drawing the hand sharply across the body. This may sound complicated; but is in reality a simple and harmonious movement, which will after a time become quite natural. (We must remember, while teaching this, that the arm must be kept as high over the head as possible, as the higher a bowler's arm, the more difficult is it to judge the flight of the ball.) A comparatively short period of practice will result in the attainment of the desired spin, and from this time the pupil should endeavour to obtain perfect command over the ball, to devote himself to learning to deliver the ball at various paces with the same action. With practice he will soon find that this is a matter of no great difficulty; and he must then practise, practise till he obtains command of length, and can pitch the ball within a few inches of any desired spot. This is where we can test our pupil's moral qualities, and discover whether he has the patience requisite for him to attain this power of control, which can only come by sheer hard work. If the patience is there the time will soon come when he is fit to be given a trial in a match, and it is the possession or the absence of this quality which decides whether a man will ever become a bowler or not.

A BOWLING MACHINE.

Let us imagine that we have an ideal pupil, and that he has passed through this time of trial, and become a bowling machine, capable of delivering a good-length ball at various speeds, with sufficient spin on it to make it "break-back" sharply after pitching should the wicket render any assistance. It is a good thing in this connection to let our young bowler practise on matting or some material which will give effect to the spin on the ball, otherwise he may be some discouraged Very few bowlers can make the ball turn to an appreciable extent on a good wicket, so we must not try our bowler too highly by asking him to bowl on a wicket that will not assist him. Having got him to this point, we must consider what further may be in our power to teach him, so as to equip him for all conditions of weather and wicket. Firstly, we may now instruct him in the art of delivering a plain, straight ball without any break, which is by no means so easy as it sounds, when one is accustomed to strive for the break like our friend. He will have to deliver the ball with the turn of the wrist and sweep of the arm which we have described. The hand must be brought over, and the arm continue straight along in the direction of the flight of the ball, keeping the palm of the hand downwards. This ball should also be the fastest in the bowler's repertory, so as to give the batsman less time to realise the nature of the deception practised upon him. When this ball has been mastered, and can be delivered with a fair amount of accuracy, we can consider the question of swerve. There has been much said and written on this subject of late years, and swerving is considered to be an abstruse and difficult accomplishment. Now this is far from being the case. There is no the slightest reason why anybody should not learn to swerve with half an hour's practice. (Of course it will be much longer before any real control of length and direction can be obtained; but the principle is easy enough of acquirement.) In order that our Bowler (we must give him a capital B by this time) may learn this, we simply instruct him to hold the ball *with the first and second fingers* (or one of them) *down the seam*. That is the whole secret, and if the arm be now brought over just the same as in bowling a plain straight ball, a certain amount of swerve will assuredly follow. This can sometimes be accentuated by a slight inward turn of the wrist at the moment of delivery; but the whole principle of swerve is that the ball must leave the hand in such a way that it will continue on its flight with the seam pointing straight up and down the wicket. A purely natural swerve is the most effective, but the art can always be acquired to a certain extent. In certain conditions of wind, and with a new ball, extraordinary effects can be produced in this direction, but the simple following of these directions will ensure a limited amount of swerve.

A MASTER BOWLER.

This ball should be in every bowler's repertory, as it is invaluable to certain batsmen, and as a change from ordinary method is often effective as a useful surprise. It is very effective in the form of a "Yorker." To resume, we find our pupil (probably our master by now) quick to pick up this new device, and he is now equipped, so far as is in our power, to play his part in the great game of cricket. His future will depend on himself, on his intelligent appreciation of a batsman's weakness, on his grasp of opportunities, and on his power to turn his talents to their best advantage—that is, to use all the arts of which he is master in their due places, to recognise intuitively which is the right ball in the right place—and finally on his "Nerve" in other words, on his capacity to put up with ill-fortune, and to take such punishment as must inevitably fall to his lot. Given a good heart, he should do well: the divine *afflatus*, the spark of genius that makes the *great* bowler may be missing, but he should at least be well above the average. Such a bowler, I firmly believe, can any average cricketer become, if he will take the trouble to practise intelligently and with diligence.

(Concluded on page 3.)

THE FAR EAST.

THE JAPANESE NAVY.

Floating Mines at Vladivostok.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SHANGHAI, JULY 6.

THE JAPANESE NAVY.

TOKIO newspapers contain some interesting particulars about the Naval Department's programme for maintaining the strength of the Navy. The ships added to the Fleet during the immediate past or on the verge of being added are :—

The Aki (Battleships), the Satsuma (Battleships), the Kurama (Armoured Cruisers), the Ibuki (Armoured Cruisers) the Tsukuba (Armoured Cruisers), the Ikoma (Armoured Cruisers), the Mogami (Protected Cruisers), the Tone (Protected Cruisers), the Yodo (Protected Cruisers), the Fushimi (Third-class Gunboat) and thirty destroyers.

Among the above the Aki and the Ibuki are not yet launched, but they will take the water before the end of this year or early next year. The ten ships and thirty destroyers aggregate 150,000 tons, and when added to the present strength will bring the total displacement to 520,000 tons. But this last statement requires a great deal of modification. There are included in the Navy not a few ships which must be considered obsolete and only fit for non-combatant duties. They are the eight cruisers, Naniwa, Takachiho, Hashidate, Itsukushima, Matsushima, Chiyoda, Izumi, and Akitsushima; the seven coast-defence vessels, Kongo, Hiyei, Tenryu, Yamato, Katsuraga, Musashi, Takao, Chinyen, and Fuso; the four gunboats, Iwaki, Maya, Chokai, and Akagi, and the two dispatch-boats, Yayeyama and Tatsula. These twenty-two ships are practically useless for combatant purposes. It will be observed that the Katori and the Kashima are not mentioned in the above list of new vessels. Supposing that the Mikasa be not restored to her old place in the fighting line—and the very long time occupied in raising her suggests that contingency—Japan has only three of the six battleships with which she entered the war, and if to these we add the Katori, the Kashima, the Aki and the Satsuma, her force in battleships will be seven next year, exclusive of the ships taken from Russia.

FLOATING MINES AT VLADIVOSTOK.

The following is an extract from a letter sent by the captain of a steamer recently arrived at Vladivostok :—"I arrived here yesterday after a fine weather trip from Nagasaki, and am sending you these few notes in case they may be of service to any of our ships coming to this port. The mine danger is by no means exaggerated, there being at this moment between two and three thousand laid down in the approaches to the port, and no immediate probability of their removal. There is no danger—except from a mine which has broken adrift and is floating—at more than 10 miles to the southward of Askold Island. The light on that island should be approached on a true North course, rounded as closely as possible, and a departure taken from the western extremity of the island, hugging it as closely as possible, for Cape Bosargin, a little to the northward of Skrypleff Island, hauling to the westward as the channel into Vladivostok opens. The true course from Askold towards Basargin is N. 40 W. (nothing westward of this). The eastern edge of the mine field on this track is marked by three or four small spar buoys, but somewhat difficult to pick up. A straight course from Askold Light to Skrypleff Light is not safe, as near the latter Island are a few Japanese mines, one of which blew up the Sylvia with troops on board some time ago.

THE CHINESE COMMISSIONERS ON ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.

The Imperial Travelling Commissioners have forwarded a brief report on their visit to England and the *Nangaupao* gives an abstract as follows :—"They state that upon their arrival in London, they were cordially received by the officials and people of that famous Metropolis England is one of the most highly civilised countries of Europe and renowned for her commerce, industry, and education, while her political administration is one of the best in the world. But although the memorialists were allowed to visit all the schools, dockyards, industrial factories, and other Government establishments, it was quite impossible for them to find out the roots and branches of the various departments of the British Government in the short period that was given them to remain in England.

Although the power of political administration in England is vested in the upper Houses of Parliament, yet they cannot do anything without the sanction or signature of the King Emperor of Great Britain and India, who is assisted by the members of the Privy Council. A careful investigation of the internal Government of England shows that there are one or two points which are unsuitable for imitation in China, but there are many things which the Chinese might copy from the British Government and people. With the assistance of some English political experts, the memorialists have recorded the results of their investigations in England in a pamphlet which they will post to the Waiwupu for imperial perusal and information."

THE BRITISH SQUADRON.

The Tokio *Asahi* is extremely gratified with the warm welcome accorded to the Kashima and Katori and the Training Squadron almost simultaneously in England and Australia, thereby testifying to the firmness of the alliance. As a coincidence also Admiral Moore is coming with his ships to signify his appointment and to pay respects to the Tokio Court. The citizens of Kagoshima, who were first of all other towns to welcome the allied warships, left nothing undone in making their stay as pleasant as possible; Nagasaki will also do anything in its power, as it will be the case with any port, wherever they visit. The welcome guests must be treated as they deserve. The Tokio Municipality is arranging a public reception. The *Asahi* declares that "the alliance is not an ornament: the hospitality to be shown to the allied squadron is not a matter of chance. Everybody who is aware why Great Britain departed from a splendid isolation and shook hands with the Eastern Island Empire, will also be able to understand why the new Admiral, immediately after his arrival on the Pacific, has started on his visit to the Tokio Court. The reception to the British visitors should be arranged so as to impress both the guests and hosts with the clear-cut notion of the efficacy and value of the alliance. In this respect, Japan has already set forth an example on the occasion of Admiral Noel's visit, and she is to repeat it and augment it." The squadron has left Nagasaki for Sasebo.

CHINESE EMIGRANTS IN TROUBLE.

A few days since about two hundred Chinese coolies were taken to Hongkong, in order to emigrate. It was found, however, that some of them at least have been induced to contract under false pretences. Whilst the men remained in the Colony, before their embarkation, some information reached the police that numbers did not wish to proceed. It came out in an examination that the placards posted in the native villages which has induced the men to leave their homes, had promised that they were to proceed to Peru. It transpired that when they reached Hongkong they were to be shipped to Samoa. They therefore declined to go. A number of the coolies have been allowed to return home, but some of them have been kept as witnesses, as the case is not yet completed. Whilst speaking of Cantonese coolies, one may add that the Canton Viceroy has received a letter from the Chinese Consul-General at Peru, sent in a probable request from the promoters of the Panama Canal that Kuangtung will be asked to furnish coolies for work on the canal. The Consul, Chang Chiang, strongly urges the Viceroy to prohibit the exodus of Chinese labourers. He says, truly enough, that the climate is unhealthy; that the Chinese receive scant civility from Europeans, and that when the work is

THE NAVAL REDUCTIONS.

"AN EVIL PRECEDENT."

Futility of the Hague Conference.

GERMANY'S AGGRESSIVE POLICY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 31.

An interesting debate took place in the Lords last night on the question of the reduction in the Naval programme.

Lord Cawdor censured the Government's departure from the original scheme and said they were setting an evil precedent.

Lord Camperdown ridiculed the idea that the reductions would influence foreigners.

Lord Tweedmouth admitted that Government had put before the Sea Lords the desirability of reducing the estimates.

Lord Goschen insisted that Germany was bent on an Imperial policy and anyone hoping that Resolutions passed at the Hague Conference were likely to arrest what Germany considered to be her mission, namely to expand her power, was living in a fool's paradise.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

Open Appeal for Complete Revolution.

DUMA'S FIGHT FOR LAND AND LIBERTY.

APPEAL TO THE FORCES.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The Proclamation of the Labourites and Socialists of the Duma passionately appeals to the soldiers and sailors, as children of the Russian people, to fight on the side of the Duma for land and liberty.

The Russian Government has decided to prosecute the signatories of the Viborg Manifesto.

LONDON, JULY 31.

All the revolutionary organizations, including the Dumaist representatives, in a Manifesto to the peasants, urge them to seize the land of which the diabolical designs of the Grand Dukes and other counsellors of the Tzar has deprived them, to remove the local authorities and elect their own instead.

The Government, they say, has declared war on the nation and now is the time for the country to rise.

A PEASANT OUTRAGE.

The following telegrams to Australia since the departure of the last mail contain further news of the situation :—

LONDON, July 14.—The outrages which the Russian peasants have been committing for so long still continue. Prince Orloff's stud of horses has been wantonly burned to death.

LONDON, July 16.—The Cossacks yesterday dispersed a meeting of peasants at Nagatkin, wounding one hundred in the operation.

The peasants are causing a terrible devastation of the landed estates in the Russian Government of Voronezh. The landowners, fearful of attacks, are fleeing.

PREMIER'S RESIGNATION EXPECTED.

LONDON, July 16.—The *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg states that the resignation of M. Goreymkin, the Russian Premier, is expected hourly. A meeting of the Central Committeee of the Constitutional Democrats was hurriedly convened on Sunday morning, and after a secret session lasting for some hours, the leading members departed to an unknown destination. It is believed they go to Peterhof to discuss with the Czar the formation of a Cabinet.

The Russian Council of the Empire has rejected the Ministerial Bill for the alleviation of the famine-stricken districts of the country, and has approved of the Duma's proposal that 15,000,000 roubles (about £1,500,000) should be made available for the immediate relief of the sufferers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARMENIAN TROUBLE AGAIN.

Heavy Fighting with Tartars.

ARMENIANS SUCCESSFUL.

LONDON, JULY 31.

Advices from Tiflis show that there has been a regular campaign between the Armenians and Tartars lasting a week.

The Tartars attacked the Askeran Pass, held by the Armenians, and were repulsed. The surrounding villages were the scene of carnage. The town of Shusha is in flames after a five days' fusillade.

THE BRITISH FORCE IN EGYPT.

Coldstreams Start in September.

THE INCREASED FORCE.

Mr. Runciman, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, last night, said that the future strength of the British garrison in Egypt will be about 5,700 men.

Mr. Haldane announced that the Third Battalion of the Coldstream Guards start for Egypt on the 29th September.

THE UNREST AT TEHERAN.

Unpopular Official Dismissed.

POSSIBLE RELIEF OF THE SITUATION.

LONDON, JULY 30.

Reuter wires from Teheran that the Grand Vizier has been dismissed.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Improving Shipping Facilities.

NEW DEEP-WATER PIER TO BE BUILT.

LONDON, JULY 30.

Mr. Winston Churchill, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the construction of a deep-water pier at Kilnidini (?) in East Africa has been sanctioned and will be proceeded with as quickly as possible.

He also stated that Lord Elgin was considering the establishment of a Legislative Council in British Central Africa, similar to the one in British East Africa.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 31

The following deaths are announced :—

General Allan Graeme Roper.

Mr. Bonnerjee, President of the first Indian Congress. Kyared [illegible] Lucas.

JAPAN IN COREA.

APPROPRIATION OF THE CUSTOMS.

Former British Concessions Ignored.

A MATTER FOR CLOSE ENQUIRY.

GREAT PROGRESS OF THE RAILWAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 31.

The *Times* (Peking) Correspondent, who has just made a tour through Manchuria, records the progress that has been made by the railway and observes that the Japanese are faithfully fulfilling their evacuation obligations and the Russians are likewise withdrawing, but the Japanese at Nuichwang are appropriating the Customs.

The conduct of the Japanese military at Antung, he says, is also open to exception, the river frontage and land available for foreign settlement having been expropriated during the military occupation.

The Correspondent urges the immediate resumption of the important British Concessions, north of the Nuichwang river, made before the Boxer troubles.

GAMBLING IN THE STRAITS.

Inquiry to be Instituted.

LONDON, JULY 30.

Lord Elgin intends to review the regulations in connection with the gaming houses in the Malay States when more pressing business is accomplished.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Parochialism at Westminster.

LONDON, JULY 30.

Mr. Morley, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said that he would enquire whether and upon what conditions the Government of Madras permitted their Consulting Architect to undertake private work.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Nationalists Oppose the Government.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The Education Bill was read a third time in the Commons by 369 against 177.

The Nationalists voted with the minority.

THE STEWARDS' CUP.

Result of the Race.

LONDON, JULY 30.

Numerous scratchings have paralysed the betting on the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood.

Six to 1 against Foresight and Rocketter taken and 7 to 1 against the others offered.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The following is the result of the race for the Stewards Cup at Goodwood :

Rocketter	1
Twelve Bore	2
Admirable Crichton	3

The betting at the start was 5 to 1, 7 to 1 and 100 to 6 respectively.

Thirteen horses started.

The race was won by three lengths, a neck separating second and third.

THE COLONIAL MARRIAGES BILL.

Read a Second Time.

In the House of Commons last night the Colonial Marriages Bill was read a second time. The Bill has already been passed by the Lords.

WHOLESALE INFANTICIDE.

Over Hundred Babies Killed.

ALLEGED MURDERER'S SISTER STONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 30.

The woman who is accused of having murdered over a hundred babies at Osaka, has been taken to the Public Prosecutor's Bureau for examination. Large crowds assembled to witness her departure from the Namba Police Station, and she was received with loud shouts of "human devil," "kill the devilish woman," and similar execrations. The examination was conducted by the Preliminary Judge Yam Zake.

Another indication of the strong feeling which has been aroused by these fiendish crimes, was given at the funeral, on Monday, of the five children whose bodies have been recovered.

The elder sister of the accused woman ventured to appear as a mourner with the result that she narrowly escaped being lynched at the hands of the infuriated people. She was greeted with fierce shouts and jeers and assailed with showers of stones, sustaining wounds on her head and face before she could escape. A number of Osaka undertakers provided for the funeral at their own expense and carried out all the proceedings in a very becoming and impressive manner.

STRANGE INCIDENT IN THE NILGIRIS.

Planter Runs Amok.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 31.

A sad affair is reported from the Nilgiris. A European Planter, named Kay, apparently ran amok yesterday afternoon. He left Kotagiri with the view of going to Ootacamund, and then going out shooting to Gudulur, at the Cordite Factory. From the toll-bar to Burnfoot Lake it is said he fired bullets indiscriminately from a ·557 and a 12-bore gun. At Burnfoot he was seized by a coachman and bound by a crowd.

Inspector Ryan and European Constable Reilly took charge of him. The affair stopped the traffic on the Coonoor road for some time. Several people had narrow escapes.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

The following is the result of the allotment of the four and a half crores Loan recently issued :—

	Rs.
Aggregate amount of Tenders. . .	10,66,54,200
Minimum rate of accepted Tenders	97-3-0
Tenders at that rate received per cent.	90-11
Total amount of accepted Tenders. .	4,50,00,000
Total amount to be received by Government	43,806,433
Average rate at which Loan is issued.	97-5-6, 74 .

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

Attitude Still the Same.

TICKET INSPECTOR ASSAULTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.

Both the strikers and the Railway retain their attitude of unyielding firmness.

The Railway authorities deny any attempt to derail a train near Bally, but a *Statesman* Reporter yesterday learned that (in spite of official contradiction) an attempt is alleged to have been made at 10 P.M., on Sunday, between Belur and Lillooah to wreck a train.

The alleged culprits are two Bengalis, both non-strikers, employed at the Lillooah Railway Workshops, and both of them are now under arrest.

They were arrested at the instance of a Railway maistri and two coolies—all Hindustani men, on a charge of attempting to remove fish-plates. The accused told the *Statesman* representative that they were arrested, because they had a quarrel with the plate-layers who are employed under the Permanant Way Inspector ; that they went under the sub-way fishing and were there prevented by other men who were themselves fishing, and that they did not go on the line at all.

A Vakil went to the Railway Police Office yesterday to get the accused released on bail, but as the offence is non-bailable, they are still in custody.

It is reported that Mr. Page, Head Travelling Ticket Inspector, who has been engaged in selling tickets within the last few days at Magra, was assaulted there on Sunday by a gang of five or six men. He was assaulted while on his way to the river to bathe, and his injuries are believed to be slight.

LATER.

A large draft of hands arrived from Madras at Howrah on Saturday, and another batch of eighteen Upper Subordinates, lent by the South Indian Railway, arrived yesterday morning. Places will be found for these men on the line in a day or two. As many as sixteen silver medals were distributed on Saturday evening by Mr. Dring among such employes as remained loyal.

An important point to be noted in connection with the strike is the employment of a large number of Armed and Special Police within the zone of strike.

THE KODUR COLLISION CASE.

Guard and Station-Master Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 31.

The Kodur Railway Collision Case was concluded yesterday evening at Madanapalle.

Mr. Coleridge, I. C. S., Joint Magistrate, delivered judgment in both the cases arising from the collision. In the case against the Chief Guard, Brindley, the Magistrate observed that the accused did absolutely nothing to protect the train, either on the rear or in front, by any of the methods prescribed for the protection of trains, but only relied on the absolute working of the Block System and on the presence of the engine in front as enough to protect his train. The Magistrate did not believe the defence witnesses who were, he said, interested parties. That the accident was not due to the negligence of the Mail Train Driver, but the accused's failure to protect his train was the direct cause of the accident. The fact that the Kodur Station Master gave "Line Clear," in no way mitigated the offence which was a serious one. The accident was due to the gross negligence of the accused. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Magistrate, while blaming the conduct of the Driver, Ataulla, commended Driver Doas of the Mail Train, who, by his action, saved many lives. In the case against Atchyutta Shenai, the Station Master of Kodur, the Magistrate held the accused guilty for giving "Line Clear" without seeing the whole of the train. Accused also violated, he said, another rule regarding the possession of the keys of the points, hence the Magistrate was driven to infer that the accused had habitually violated rules. In consideration of the accused's previous good character, he was awarded only ten weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 31.

A Hyderabad (Deccan) correspondent writes:—"Mulla Abdul Qayum, an influential Mohamedan, who has, perhaps, of all his Indian co-religionists, collected the largest sum of money in aid of the Hedjaz Railway, has decided to raise a sum of ten lakhs to found a fund to enable willing and capable young men from the State to receive technical education in Japan and the United States.

This is the same gentleman who, a few years back, issued a book advocating the introduction of compulsory education into the Nizam's Dominions, which proposal was vehemently opposed by the nobility.

MADRAS ROYAL VISIT RECEPTION FUND.

Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 31.

The Madras Executive Committee of the Royal Reception Fund which met at the Senate House on Friday last, passed the following among other resolutions :—

"That Rs. 1,000 be invested in approved securities and handed to the Victoria Technical Institute, Madras, with a request that out of the interest accruing therefrom one or more scholarships, be called 'The Prince of Wales' Scholarships,' be awarded under rules to be framed by the Council."

"That Rs. 5,000 be invested in approved securities and handed to the Committee of the Victoria Caste Ghosha Hospital, Madras, to found two beds in the name of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales."

LIGHT-SHIP IN COLLISION.

Accident off the Sandheads.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.

The floating light-vessel the "Hesperus" is which doing duty at the Sandheads as the Eastern Channel Lightship was run into on Saturday night by the S. S. "Shahjehan" a steamer, which was outward bound. No serious damage, so far as is known, has been done to either vessel, but the Port Commissioners lost no time in sending the river steam vessel the "Retriever" out to ascertain what damage, if any, had been done to the lightship, and to render her any assistance which might be necessary. The floating light vessel "Comet" is already equipped to proceed out at a moment's notice.

THE NANCHANG MURDER CASE.

China Pays Over £5,000 Damages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 30.

China has come to a settlement with Great Britain in terms with the Nanchang case on almost the same terms as already agreed on sometime ago. China is to pay an indemnity of over £5,000 sterling.

THE DISTRESS IN ASSAM.

Proposed Public Meeting.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S OPINION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.

Tactics are being employed by native leaders in respect of the scarcity in Assam. The British Indian Association addressed the Bengal Chamber, suggesting that a public meeting under the presidency of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, on the requisition of the Sheriff, should be held to consider what measures should be adopted to relieve the people who are suffering from acute distress. The Chamber replied, "The Committee have given their most careful consideration to the subject matter of your letter. While they fully sympathise with those who are suffering from distress from failure of crops, they are not prepared to participate in a movement to organise an appeal to the public, until they have some further information before them as to the actual state of affairs in the affected districts. They would be glad to have some details as to what the Zemindars in districts are doing and whether they are organising any system of relief in their districts themselves. The Committee are going to make some enquiries themselves, after which I may probably address you again." These enquiries took the form of a letter addressed to the Government of Eastern Bengal, which elicited the following reply from Mr. P. C. Lyon, dated 21st July :—

"While distress undoubtedly exists in some of the villages due to prevalence of extraordinarily high prices—a distress which is felt more severely, because the people are wholly unaccustomed to it, there are few signs apparent of the conditions usually assosociated with famine and the trouble is confined only to limited areas and to a limited proportion of the population. The Lieutenant-Governor, who satisfied himself as to the accuracy of these reports during his tour in Eastern Bengal, believes that the action taken by the Government to relieve the distress, that is likely to continue amongst the poorest classes during the next month or six weeks, is sufficient. In addition to the distribution of agricultural loans, and arranging that work shall be available for those who are really in need of employment, provision has also been made for the grant of gratuitous relief to helpless paupers through village agencies and, for this purpose, sufficient funds have been allotted to carry about 12,000 persons through this period of scarcity. In these circumstances His Honour suggests that there is no necessity for a public appeal or for the organisation of larger measures of charity by means of public contributions in Calcutta."

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is travelling *incognito*. His Honour arrived at Simla yesterday. His arrival there bring private, no salute was fired.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY IN CHINA.

Drowned in a Lagoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 30.

A telegram has been received by the China Inland Mission at Shanghai, announcing the death by drowning, near Linkiang Kiangsi, of Mr. J. K. Brauchli. Mr. Brauchli, who was only thirty-one years of age, was a native of Leimbahn Thurgan, Switzerland. He studied at the St. Chrischona Missionary Institute at Basle, and arrived in China in connection with the China Inland Mission on the 24th of February 1903. He was stationed at Linkiang Kiangsi, and on Friday, at six o'clock in the morning, he left to pay a visit to Shuichoufu which is some thirty or forty miles distant. He was on horseback, and when about ten miles from his home, he came to a narrow path between two lagoons, the water of which had risen so as to cover the path. The horse in attempting to cross stepped into deep water, with the result that both the horse and rider were toppled over into the lagoon. Mr. Brauchli's body was recovered soon after the accident, and conveyed to Linkiang and afterwards to Klinkiang for interment. The China Inland Mission has suffered a great loss in the death of this promising young Missionary.

JAPANESE TACTICS IN CHINA.

"China for the Chinese."

INSTIGATION REPUDIATED FROM TOKIO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 30.

A Tokyo correspondent of the *Times*, Captain Brinkley of the *Japan Mail*, and an employe of the Japanese Foreign Office, says that the demonstration which is organised for the purpose of inducing the Powers to entertain suspicion as to the Japanese policy, should be regarded as the natural recoil of the heavy salute previously fired to the great Japanese success. He also states that the statement which charges Japan with inciting China to cause an anti-foreign demonstration by declaring "China for the Chinese" policy, is the work of a lunatic.

SHOOTING ACCIDENT AT RANGOON.

Jamadar's Narrow Escape.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 31.

The Jamadar of Messrs. Zaratzky, Bock and Company's Mill, at Pazoondaung, has had a painful experience which almost cost him his life. He was standing close to another servant, looking at the latter cleaning a double-barrelled gun. Suddenly the report of a gunshot rang out, and the Jamadar sank down on to the ground shot on the left side, and wounded on the left hand.

A cartridge had been left in one of the barrels and while the boy was cleaning the weapon it went off. The injured Durwan was promptly sent off to the hospital. His condition was serious, but the prompt attention he received at the hospital, placed him out of danger. Dr. Lamech attended his case and took out 30 shots and three wads from the man's left side. The firing of the gun was purely accidental.

GREAT STORM AT SHANGHAI.

Over Three Hundred Lives Lost.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 30.

Advices from China state that a big storm at Shanghai more than half destroyed the local rice crop and cost three or four hundred lives, besides doing great damage to buildings and other works.

Amongst the damage done was Mayer and co's premises in Szechuen road which were struck and part of the gable knocked down on the roof which fell in and one man was hurt. The new German Club had a portion of its roof stripped ; half a dozen telephone and electric posts were knocked down and the work of both the establishments greatly interfered with. But services were resumed in both cases with commendable promptitude after much hard work by the staffs. On the French side some electric light wires were knocked down and a native while attempting to annex a piece of the live cable was electrocuted.

GRASS FARMING OPERATIONS.

Powers to General Officers Commanding.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 31.

The Government of India has been pleased, as a temporary measure, to delegate to General Officers Commanding Divisions the power of authorising the lease, for not more than one year, of land required for grass farm operations, subject to the condition that the cost in each case can be met from the Budget provision for the farm under their control.

THE FORTHCOMING TROOPING SEASON.

Indian and Colonial Programme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

[Delayed in Transmission.]

The following is the trooping programme for the season 1906-7 :—

The "Assaye" leaves Southampton on September 6th with the 14th Hussars and Cavalry drafts, arriving in India on September 27th and leaves again on October 5th with drafts.

The "Dongola" leaves Southampton on October 20th with the 2nd Battalion Leicesters and drafts, arrives in India on October 11th and leaves again on the 19th with the 1st Battalion Leicesters.

The "Plassy" leaves Southampton on October 4th with the 2nd Battalion Dorsets, arrives in India on October 25th and leaves with details on November 2nd.

The "Rewa" leaves Southampton on October 29th with drafts and furlough men, arrives at Karachi on November 9th and leaves with the 1st Dorsets on November 17th.

The "Assaye" leaves Southampton with drafts, arriving in India on November 29th and leaves on December 7th with the 40th and 41st Royal Artillery for home, takes the 2nd Suffolks to Aden and the 2nd King's Own Scottish Borders from Aden home dropping 200 men at Suez.

The "Dongola" leaves Southampton for Karachi on November 21st, arriving with the 2nd Berkshires on December 12th and leaving again with details on December 21st.

The Plassy leaves Southampton with drafts on December 6th, arriving on the 27th and leaving again with details on January 4th.

The "Rewa" leaves Southampton on December 19th with drafts, arrives January 9th and leaves again with drafts on January 17th.

The "Assaye" leaves Southampton on January 10th with drafts, arriving January 31st and leaving again on February 8th.

The "Dongola" leaves Southampton on January 22nd, arrives with drafts at Karachi on February 12th and leaves again on February 20th.

The "Plassy" leaves Southampton with drafts on February 6th, arrives on February 27th and leaves again on March 6th.

The "Rewa" leaves Southampton on February 15th with drafts, arrives on March 8th and leaves again on March 16th.

All the vessels from home arrive at Bombay save where Karachi is mentioned.

COLONIAL PROGRAMME.

The following is the Colonial programme :—

The R. I. M. "Dufferin" leaves Bombay on October 2nd with the 9th Lancers and six companies of the 2nd Welsh Regiment, arriving at Durban on October 16th and returning to Bombay on November 1st.

The "Soudan" leaves Singapore on November 30th with the 1st Sherwood Foresters and arrives at Madras on December 6th leaves Colombo on December 10th with 2nd Worcester Regiment, arriving at Bombay on December 14th and leaves Bombay again with the 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and the balance of the 2nd Welsh Regiment on December 22nd, arriving at Durban on January 7th.

BURGLARIES IN LANDOUR.

Post Office Broken Into.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 31.

Though it is stated that the gang of hillmen, responsible for the recent burglaries in Mussoorie and Landour, have been arrested, the Landour Post Office was broken into on Sunday night. The safe was opened and the contents, mostly stamps, strewn about the room.

There were three other burglaries prior to this, and much alarm is felt in the station.

OFFICIATING LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Visit to Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 31.

The Officiating Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, accompanied by Mr. Carlyle and the Private Secretary, arrived at Simla last evening, and leaves again to-morrow. There are a number of questions relating to Bengal, about which the Viceroy wished to consult Mr. Hare, so that when he reached a halt in his tour which was nearest Simla, he came up to Simla to see the Viceroy personally.

THE DARJEELING MURDER CASE

Appeal to the High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.

At the High Court, yesterday, the appeal in the Darjeeling murder case in which Mr. Goss, a tea-planter, was murdered, came on for hearing. The appeal is an behalf of Dhurrum Sing, who was sentenced to transportation for life.

Counsel have not finished addressing the Court.

CHINDWIN COAL MINE IN BURMA.

Visited by the Lieutenant-Governor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY. 31.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma paid a visit to the Burma Mines Development Company on the Chindwin and was much impressed with what he saw. No shaft has been sunk yet, the coal above high water level being removed by means of an adit cut in the side of the hill. His Honour had an opportunity of judging the quality of the coal extracted as his boat the "Bhamo" used nothing else throughout his tour in the Chindwin.

DEATH OF MR. ANTRAM.

An Old Resident of Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

RANGOON, JULY 31.

The funeral took place this afternoon of the late Mr. Antram who was aged seventy-seven. Antram came to Burma in the latter part of the forties and settled in Moulmein with his father. After Rangoon was taken he came across as Post Master having his office in an old hulk in the Harbour. He continued as Post Master in Rangoon till 1877 when he was transferred to Lucknow where he remained till he took pension in 1888. Since then he remained in Rangoon and never went home on leave neither did he visit a hill station. Now only two men are left in Rangoon who knew him in the sixties.

LARGE ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON JULY 31.

A resident of the 30th Street, Rangoon, has reported to the police the loss of a pair of diamond earrings set with ten diamonds valued at Rs. 1,697, six gold bangles of Rs. 189, one ring with ten diamonds of Rs. 100 and Rs. 100 cash. The complaint stated he kept the lost property in a locked drawer in a chest of drawers standing in his room and on awakening in the morning he found the drawer that contained the jewellery thrown out on the road. Two women were living with him in the same room and he always kept the key of the chest of drawers himself.

THE CHINESE PIRACY CASE.

Whole Ship Plundered.

FULLER DETAILS.

APATHY OF CHINESE OFFICIALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 31.

Further news from the Far East, dated July 15, has reached here concerning the piracy and murder near Canton. The report states:—

Yesterday, at 7 p.m., while fifty miles below Samshui the s. s. "Sainam" was plundered by river-pirates.

The desperadoes came on board as passengers, and at Kantong surrounded the saloon while the passengers were at dinner. Missionary Dr. Macdonald, who was a passenger, was shot dead on the spot, and the Captain was severely wounded. The Chief Engineer took refuge in the engine-room where he hid behind the boilers, from where he was rescued later on, badly injured by the intense heat. Those of the native passengers who offered resistance were killed by blows on the head and four Indian wathmen (ship's guard) were also badly injured.

The whole ship was plundered ; doors broken open and trunks and furniture smashed.

The ship presents a horrible spectacle.

After completing their dastardly work the pirates dropped anchor and left the ship by Chinese junks that were awaiting them. Three of the crew of these junks were perfectly nude and painted in fantastic colours.

His Majesty's gunboat "Moorhen," stationed at Samshui, left at once for the scene of the robbery.

The Commissioner of Customs at Samshui, Mons. von Lindholm, at once wired details of the atrocity to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Commissioner of Customs at Canton ; and sent to-day by first train, a Deputy to communicate with the authorities at once. Upon receiving the news of the outrage Mons. von Lindholm sent word to the Chinese Admiral in Samshui who considered his part of the duty fully done by sending a Mandarin of a lower degree to investigate the matter.

DISCOVERY OF SMUGGLED DINAMITE.

Two Coolies Punished.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 31.

Enough dynamite to blow the bottom of a ship to pieces was discovered on board the steamer "Kwongtung" on the morning of the 14th instant while on a journey to Canton, in consequence of which two coolies were charged before Mr. H. H. J. Gömperz at the Police Court, this morning. One of the coolies is an employee on board the "Kwongtung," but the other is unknown to the Compradore.

The charges against the defendants were for sending dynamite on board the vessel on the 14th instant and also for putting dangerous goods aboard under a false description. At 3 o'clock on the morning in question a trimmer found among the coarse coal a peculiar-looking article which he showed to the Chief Engineer. The latter took the article to the Captain whose examination found it to be a stick of dynamite. Orders were immediately given by Captain Walker to search the bunker with the result that 100 pounds of dynamite were discovered among the coal.

On arrival at Canton the Captain of the "Kwongtung" reported the matter to the British Consul who directed him to hand over the dynamite to the Customs authorities, and take the defendants back to Honkong and have them charged. Each defendant said that he had been paid to take the dynamite to Canton. The first defendant, and employe on board the ship, said he was told, when asked to take the dynamite on board, that it was medicine, but he could not explain to the Court how, knowing that it was medicine, he did not store it in his cabin but hid in the coal bunker.

His Worship said he did not believe the story of either of the accused and imposed a fine of 500 dollars with the option of six months' hard labour.

MAHOMEDANS AT LOGGERHEADS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT JULY 31.

A very sensational case of hurt, insult and criminal intimidation preferred against a very influential man, Garumia and his brother, Buchumia, by Ibrahim Pipardi and Ibrahim Asrofraudeen was decided by Mr. Varley, 1st class Magistrate, Surat, to-day.

Mr. Rustum D. N. Wadia barrister, of Bombay, instructed by Mr. Jamsetjee Antia, appeared for the accused while Mr. Gulabdas appeared for the prosecution.

The facts of the case are that on the 6th May the complainants were driving in a carriage to the station at 9-30 p.m. when Bachoo took out complainant's whip and assaulted both, while Garumia threatened to take their lives. The case has been going on for nearly a fortnight.

Mr. Wadia arrived on Saturday, and the case had exited such attention that the Court was filled with over a thousand people. On that day the magistrate had ultimately to call in the aid of Police to keep order.

Arguments were heard yesterday, when Mr. Wadia addressed the court for nearly four hours.

Judgment was delivered to-day when His Honor acquitted Garumia and finding accused Buchumia guilty of both offences fined him Rs. 51.

DACOITY NEAR RANGOON.

Boy Shot with a Revolver.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

RANGOON, JULY 31.

A Burman lad, 18 years of age, was conveyed to the General Hospital by the Thabeygan police in great agony suffering from two gunshot wounds. The boy and two men were returning to their village in a sampan after selling paddy. As it commenced to rain, and the night was an exceptionally dark one, the party stopped near a village in Hanthawaddy District. About 8 p. m. they were attacked by a gang of armed dacoits who fired four shots at the party in the boat ; two shots fired from a revolver hit the unfortunate lad, one bullet passing right through his chest and the other across the abdomen. The robbers then robbed the boatmen of the money they possessed and decamped. The dacoity was reported to the police who are searching to surrounding neighbourhood for the perpetrators of the crime.

The unfortunate boy died from the effects of his wounds, the nature of which convinced the police that a revolver was the weapon used when the party was attacked.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS.

3rd Sappers and Miners.—Captain J. W. Skipwith, Royal Engineers, to be Company Commander, *vice* Captain F. H. C. Burne, Royal Engineers, reverted to the Imperial Establishment. Dated 16th April.

117th Mahrattas.—Major H. K. Macdougge, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as Second-in-Command, *vice* Major D. Baker, appointed to officiate as Commandant. Dated 30th June.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.—third Class Assistant Surgeon J. L. Lawrence, to command No. 31 Company, Army Bearer Corps, as a temporary measure, in addition to No. 32 Company, with effect from the date he assumes charge, *vice* third Class Assistant Surgeon C. E. Kelly, transferred to the Civil Department.

73rd Carnatic Infantry.—Lieutenant J. T. C. Broadbent, Double Company Officer, to be Adjutant. Dated 9th June.

On return from leave Captain C. O. Halliday, Royal Engineers, is posted to the 6th (Poona) Division.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, Lieutenant A. Edgar, Army Veterinary Corps, is transferred from the Western Command to the 9th Secunderabad Division.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to return to duty :—Lieutenant J. St. C. D. Stewart, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse) ; Lieutenant G. D. R. MacMahon, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted an extension of leave Captain R. L. Benwell, 35th Scinde Horse, combined leave converted and extended by four months on medical certificate.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION.

RETURN OF SIR WEST RIDGEWAY'S COMMISSION.

TRANSVAAL DELEGATES IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 15th.—The Commissioners, who, under the presidency of Sir West Ridgeway, have been inquiring into the political conditions of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, with a view to assisting the Imperial Government to draft an acceptable Constitution to both colonies, have returned to London.

They arrived in London by the same steamer as a delegation, consisting of Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, Mr. Abe Bailey, Sir William Van Hullsteyn, and another, whose object is to press the views of the Transvaal Progressives on Colonial Office.

Interviewed yesterday, Sir Percy Fitzpatrick stated that the present acute depression in the Transvaal was due to uncertainty as to political developments, which was enabling the Boers to put the screw on but the British residents were not prepared to end their suffering by surrendering the rights of the majority.

S. AFRICA CUSTOMS UNION IN DANGER.

LONDON, JULY 16.—Commenting on the action of Natal and the Transvaal in suspending the duties on wheat and flour, the Cape Press remarks that the action of the Colonies named will not affect Cape Colony much since she cannot grow enough wheat for her own consumption. Nevertheless this power of suspension must tend to strain the loyalty of the other parties to the Customs Union. Pending Federation, Customs questions are so difficult as to create a demand for independent action.

THE TROUBLE IN NATAL.

TRANSVAAL VOLUNTEERS ARMED.

LONDON, July 14.—The Transvaal authorities are arming the Rand Volunteers with bayonets as a precaution against a possible native rising in that colony, or a continuance of the frequent outrages committed by refractory Chinese.

LONDON, July 15.—Colonel Mackenzie, Commander-in-Chief of the Natal Field Force, has suspended operations, in order to give the rebels a chance of surrendering. Reserves at Durban and Krantzoop have been demobilised.

FIGHT IN MOME VALLEY.

BAMBAATA'S BODY EXHUMED.

LONDON, July 16.—The *Sunday Times* of Johannesburg asserts that the loyal natives who were operating with the British in the battle of Mome Valley, killed the Zulus who were wounded. Someone, acting without Colonel Mackenzie's authority, on finding that the Zulus did not believe that Bambaata was dead, exhumed the chief's body, and a surgeon removed the head, which was shown to many chiefs and indunas and then re-buried.

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

ZOLA HONOURED.

LONDON, July 14th.—The French Chamber of Deputies, by 475 votes to 42, approved of Captain Dreyfus's reinstatement in the army, and by 477 votes to 27, approved of Colonel Picquart's rehabilitation.

A motion by M. Pressensé, declaring for the dismissal of the officers who committed the Dreyfus forgeries, was rejected ; but another motion, rendering homage to the authors of the Dreyfus revision, denouncing the authors of the conspiracy and expressing confidence in the Government to execute the necessary penal measures, was carried by a large majority.

The remains of the late M. Zola, who championed the cause of revision, are to be transferred to the Pantheon.

The Senate, by a sixfold majority, approved of the reinstatement of Captain Dreyfus and Colonel Picquart.

General Mercier, who was Minister for War in 1894, who opposed the motion, declared that the judgment of the Rennes court-martial was much more convincing than that of the Court of Cassation, whereupon a Senator ejaculated, "Mercier ought to replace Dreyfus on the Devil's Island," an interjection which was received with cheers.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, July 16th.—The King, on Saturday, received at Buckingham Palace a representative deputation from the Imperial Congress of Chambers of Commerce.

The deputation included Messrs. McArthur, McPherson, Goode, Brebner, Peacock, Thynne, and Benchamp, Australian and New Zealand delegates to the Congress.

COBDEN CLUB AND AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, July 16th.—The Compatriots' Club's reply to the manifesto recently addressed to Australia by the Cobden Club, urging Australians not to support the tariff reformers in England, has been published.

It traverses the views expressed in the free-trade manifesto, and claims that all the partner States of the Empire have a right to express their opinions on a great question of Imperial policy, like that of preferential trade, and to give effect to their conclusions.

CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR.

INVASION OF GUATEMALA.

ROOSEVELT INTERVENES.

LONDON, July 15.—War has broken out between the Central American States of Guatemala, and San Salvalor and Honduras. A large force of San Salvador troops invaded Guatemala. The invaders were overwhelmingly defeated and their Commander killed. President Roosevelt, regarding Guatemala's army of 40,000 men as a menace to South America, expressed a strong desire that it should be disbanded. He communicated with President Diaz, of Mexico and offered himself to arbitrate between Guatemala and Salvador. Honduras subsequently declared war against Guatemala, thus making common cause with the invaders of the latter country.—[Peace has since been made on the U.S.A. cruiser "Marblehead."]

AUSTRALIAN MAIL CONTRACT.

BRITISH SHIPPING VIEWS.

REPORTED SUBSIDY DOUBTED.

LONDON, July 14.—The *Shipping Gazette*, which a few days ago stated, in connection with the new Australian mail contract secured by Messrs. James Laing and Co., that the tendency of Australian legislation was not very promising from a shipowner's point of view, has published another article on the same subject. It says definitely that the mail boats of the new line will call at Sydney, and that the statement published about the annual subsidy being £125,000 is inaccurate. In its opinion the subsidy will prove to be a good deal nearer £250,000 a year, and this sum will be derived from several contributory sources.

OPINION IN SYDNEY.

SYDNEY, July 11.—The general opinion here in regard to the mail contract is that the Commonwealth Government have done well, and on all sides, including the general manager of the

adequate reforms and adds, 'it becomes a very serious matter to reduce the forces before providing powers of expansion in war time.'

PLAGUE CASE ON THE "BRITANNIA."

PASSENGERS QUARANTINED AT ADELAIDE.

ADELAIDE, July 12.—When the homeward-bound R. M. S. "Britannia" arrived at the anchorage about midnight last night, there was found to be a suspicious case of illness, a Portugues member of the crew showing symptoms of bubonic plague. Dr. Gething, the health officer, at Port Adelaide, boarded the vessel at daylight, and confirmed the diagnosis of the ship's medical officer, that the case was one of plague. The steamer was immediately placed in strict quarantine. The "Britannia" brought 13 passengers for Adelaide. These, together with their luggage, were, during the morning transferred to the quarantine station at Torrens Island. Several passengers were to have joined the steamer here for Western Australia and a few for ports beyond the Commonwealth. The former, it is understood, preferred to miss their passage by the vessel, and those who preferred to go on by the steamer did so at their own risk. After taking in cargo, the "Britannia," sailed at 4 o'clock for Fremantle.

INTERESTING POINT OF BURMESE LAW.

Question of Heritage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 31.

Judgment has been passed by Mr. Heald in the case in which Mg San Yun and Ma Pu, two out of eight heirs, sued six others for their share in the estate of the late U-Shewe Waing and Ma Nunbyu. It was an established rule of law in Lower Burma that the children, surviving their parents whose property they inherit, share equally; while the law as to heirs of any child who predeceased the parent was laid down in Lower Burma rulings, Vol. I., page 108, Ma Saw Nwe' *versus* Ma Thein Yin.

The principle appeared to be this—that among grand-children whose parents have predeceased their grand-parents—the only one who ranks with surviving uncles and aunts was the eldest child. Had the parents survived Mg San Yun, the only son of the eldest son must therefore would take his father's full share, while Ma Gyan Ma Thaunad Mg Myat San would receive one-quarter of Mah Shwe Ne's share, her brother Mg Gyi Bo taking no share in it, since he had been adopted into another family. If all the children survived, there would have been six heirs, and each of them would have been entitled to one-sixth of the whole heritage. The share of Ma Mya was thus one-twenty-fourth, one-quarter of one-sixth and not one-twentieth, as she claimed, while Ma Gyan Ma Than and Me Myat San would be entitled to share one twenty-fourth share between them, the other four heirs would divide the remaining eleven-twelfths of the estate equally between them, so that each would be entitled to eleven-forty-eighths of the whole.

There was no dispute as to the property forming the estate, and the list given in the plaint was admittedly correct. The partition of the two fields of paddy land which pay revenue, the Court decided, must be made by the Collector under Section 265, C. C. A. The matter of the house and granary was more difficult. Unless the heirs, interested to the extent of at least half, applied, the Court could not order a rule. Further time would therefore be given for the heirs to consult as to the method of partition to be adopted. As a result of time to consult being allowed, all the heirs except Mg Pe appeared in person and asked that the house and granary be sold and the proceeds divided. Their shares amounted to more than one moiety; the Court, the Magistrate said, had therefore the power under Section 2 of the Partition Act (Act IV of 1893) to direct a sale of the property and a distribution of the proceeds. The Magistrate considered that by reason of the nature of the property, a sale of the property and a distribution of proceeds would be more beneficial to all the shareholders. His Worship accordingly ordered the house and granary be sold and proceeds divided among the heirs, Mg San Yun receiving 11/48th, Ma Gyan Ma Than and Mg Myat San 1/72nd portion each, Ma Mya 1/24th and the three others 11/48th each. The partition of the property paying revenue to Government would be made by the Collector, the plaintiffs San Yun and Ne Pa being each given a decree for 11/48th portion of the whole. The Court directed that the plaintiffs' costs be paid out of the estate, being deducted from the proceeds of the sale of the house and granary before distribution.

SUICIDE OF A GOVERNMENT HOUSE STEWARD.

Victim of Many Ills.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 30.

The Head Steward at Government House, Rangoon, poisoned himself to-day. He has left the following letter:—"I am leaving this world as my life has been a misery for some time owing to bad health. From the 16th I have done no work, neither could I, for I have been absolutely miserable. I am sorry for my wife and children, but I cannot help it myself and God forgive me for what I am about to do. Good-bye all. Thomas Haughton.

The letter bore yesterday's date. The deceased was aged fifty-four.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 31.

Further information is available regarding the death of Mr. Haughton, Steward of Government House, which as stated yesterday was due to suicide. The police on visiting the deceased's quarters found a ball of opium about the size of an ordinary lime and also stains of opium on the floor as if accused had been masticating the drug mixed with some kind of leaf. In reporting the matter accordingly to the Resident Medical Officer at the General Hospital it was stated that death appeared to be due to opium poisoning. Captain Hammond held a post-mortem examination of the body and stated that death was due to poisoning probably by prussic acid. The examination revealed that deceased suffered from pleurisy peritonitis and gall stones, and owing to this complication of complaints he was probably of unsound mind at the time he took his life.

A military funeral was accorded to the remains of the deceased who was an ex-soldier and formerly served in the Commissariat Department. The funeral started from the hospital mortuary. A band was also in attendance. Three volleys were fired over the grave at the end of the burial service.

THE BABA MAHRAJ SUIT.

Mr. Tilak's Adoption Upheld.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 31.

A suit which has been pending in the Subordinate Judge's Court for the last three years was disposed of to-day. Mr. Tilak and other trustees of a late Baba Maharaj filed this suit against the late Tai Mahraj, his widow, and subsequently against Baba Mahraj whom she claimed to have adopted under the Hindu Law after the death of her husband and when she had no surviving son. The trustees contested that there had been no legal and valid adoption of Baba Mahraj inasmuch as the trustees with the powers invested in them had adopted one Juggunnath prior to the alleged adoption of Baba Maharaj, and prayed that, Baba's adoption being null and void, he should be restrained from in any way interfering with the estate of the deceased Baba Mahraj, the annual revenue of which is roughly stated to be about Rs. 30,000.

The Subordinate Judge found for the plaintiff trustees holding that Baba's adoption was illegal and that Juggunnath was the real adopted son, having been adopted before Baba had been. The Sub-Judge accordingly passed an order that Baba was in no way to interfere with the late Baba Mahraj's estate or with the trustees.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS FOR CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 30.

If the reports of the Canton Native press are to be credited, Canton will soon have an electric tramway, for it is stated that the authorities have already made arrangements for the construction of a line on the newly reclaimed land. Mr. Li, who has returned from the United States and who is a Graduate of an Engineering College, is reported to have made the surveys from the reclamation to Yin Tong.

DEATH OF MR. J. L. TOOLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 31.

The death is announced of Mr. John L. Toole, the well-known comedian,

So poor Toole has gone at last! His battle for life has been truly in consonance with his strenuous career, during forty years of which he never took a holiday, and was wont to write his recreations "as the pursuit of his profession!" When his health failed a decade ago, his old friends were wont to bemoan his sad decay, and to send him cheerful messages full of hope and love, and wishing him a happy recovery. In the haunts of the well-known Thespians in London a few years ago it was touching to notice the solemnity that would come over a merry gathering when "Poor Johnny Toole" was mentioned. The transition from gay to grave as the veteran comedian's name was heard was eloquent of the affection in which he was held. Then one would have a little *mot* of Toole's to tell; then another would recall his mannerism in a striking part; while another would throw out his chest and give a delightful impersonation of "Walker London," or "Caleb Plummer" or "William Kite," and other parts which "Toole rendered immortal, and then the company would solemnly toast "the Old gentleman at Brighton" with that kindly tenderness which only the devotees of the footlights, who see so much of the gold and the tinsel of life, seem able to express. Toole's stage friends were not confined to "the legitimate" and by all ranks of artistes of the older order he was honoured and admired. Years ago Toole's health was considered by his friends to be in so deplorable a condition that, much as they loved him and wished him to live they would frequently be found agreeing among themselves that his death would be a merciful release from his sufferings. Sir Henry Irving, Clement Scott, Wilson Barrel, John Billington, Herbert Campbell, Dan Leno and many other famous lights of the stage would gravely shake their heads when their old comrade's sad physical plight was spoken of as if they doubted whether it was kind to wish he might live on. They were all in the best of health then; but Toole sent wreaths to all their graves!

Toole was low spirited in his retirement, more through the pressure of melancholy memories than through brooding over his sickness. Although he might not let an hour pass without making some humorous remark, or recalling some prank or other of his day of practical joking, the meeting with him was always a tearful business on his side. He liked to greet his old friend and as a host he gave them hearty welcome, but the living associates of his active days were certain in some way or another to remind him of those who had fallen out of the line, so that the first few minutes spent with him, after a long absence, were generally of a very miserable kind. When Mr. Joseph Hatton last saw him in his bath chair on the Brighton pier, he wept because the sight of the novelist, for whom Irving had a great liking, recalled to him at once the days when the three men spent many a merry evening together in Irving's rooms in Grafton Street. Alluding to the disappearance of most of the companions of his working career, he sighed to Mr. Hatton: "You know Joe, it's very, very sad. I'm always having to alter my will. I left each of the dear boys a little bit, but they've all gone away without it?"

John Laurence Toole was well into his seventy-seventh year. He was the son of the City's toast master and was born in London, March, 12, 1833. He was educated at the City of London School, and became a clerk to a wine-merchant, but soon quitted this occupation. Having been smitten with the "bias dramatic," he was induced to join the City Histrionic Club, where his qualifications for the dramatic profession were soon recognised, and he found a favourable opportunity for appearing before a public audience at a benefit to Mr. F. Webster, at the Haymarket Theatre, July 22, 1852. Having successfully passed this ordeal he resolved to become an actor, and began his professional career under Mr. Charles Dillon, at the Queen's Theatre, Dublin, where he achieved great success. After further testing his powers at Belfast, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, he accepted, in 1854, an engagement at the St. James's Theatre, London, under the management of Mrs. Seymour, and sustained a variety of characters in low comedy with considerable success. Having played Sam Peppys, in "The King's Rival" with great success at the St. James's, acting the same evening in a farce by Charles Selby entitled "My Friend the Major," he continued there, and in the same year Mr. Toole played Pierre, in a piece entitled "Honour before Titles." From the St. James's Theatre, Mr. Toole went to the Lyceum, and in September, 1856 played there, with considerable success, the part of Fanfarronade in "Belphegor" (Mr. Charles Dillon acting the title role) and of Autolycusin a burlesque by William Brough entitled "Perdita; or, the Royal Milkmaid," Subsequently, at the same theatre he appeared in a farce, entitled "Doing the Hanson," in which he increased his reputation by his spirited eccentricities. Mr. Toole remained a member of the company of the Lyceum Theatre until 1859, when he accepted an engagement under Mr. Benjamin Webster at the Adelphi Theatre. There, in January of that year, he acted in the burlesque of "Asmodeus," the title role. On May 9, 1859, at the same theatre, he "created" the part of Mr. Spriggins, in the amusing farce of "Ici on parle Francais," a part which became subsequently, when acted by Mr. Toole, an especial favourite with the public. In August of the same year, he performed with great success at the same theatre, Augustus de Hosherville, in a revival of "The Wilow Copse" (of this eccentric character, Wright was the original impersonator). In 1860 in the first performance at the same theatre of Watts Phillips's drama, Paper Wings, Mr. Toole sustained the part of William Kite. The same year, at Drury Lane Theatre, in a drama by the same author, entitled "A Story of '45," Mr. Toole acted the character of Enoch Flicker. On March 1, 1862 first performance at the Adelphi of "The Life of an Actress," he played Wapshot; and in the same year, Caleb Plummer, in Dion Boucicault's dramatic version of "The Cricket on the Hearth," entitled "Dot."

In 1864, Mr. Toole played the leading character in a farce by Brough and Halliday, entitled "The Area Belle," first performed at the Adelphi Theatre, on March 7, of that year. The point of this piece was the singing by Mr. Toole of an amusing dity, "The Horrible Tale," which attained much popularity. In August Mr. Toole played Mr. Lysimachus Tootles, in a farcical piece entitled, "My Wife's Maid." The following month, at the same theatre, in a piece written especially for him by Mr. John Oxenford, entitled "Stephen Digges" (adapted from Balzac's novel, "Le Pere Goriot") Mr. Toole acted the title role. In 1865, in a revival of "The Hunchback," at the Adelphi (Miss Bateman as Julia) he acted the part of Fathom. In July, 1865, at the first performance of "Through Fire and Water" (Walter Gordon), he sustaned the character of Joe Bright.

In 1860 in the first performance of "The Fast Family" (B. Webster, jun.), adapted from M. Victorien Sardou's comedy. "La Famille Beniton," he acted the part of Prudent. In 1868, Mr. Toole joined the company of the Queen's Theatre, Long Acre, and in a comedy by H. J. Byron, entitled "Dearer than Life," "created" the part of Michael Garner. The following year, at the same theatre, he played Jack Snipe, in a drama by Watts Phillips, entitled "Getting Out." The same year in December, at the Gaiety Theatre, in a play expressly written for him by Mr. H. J. Byron, under the title of "Uncle Dick's Darling," he performed the part of Dick Dolland.

After a long and very successful tour in the provinces, Mr. Toole re-appeared on the London stage at the Gaiety in 1871, and played in "Paul Pry" (the title role). "The Spitalfields Weaver," etc in the same year, he played Thespis, in a Christmas piece by W. S. Gilbert, entitled "Thespis; or, the Gods Grown Old." In April, 1872, still at the Gaiety, he performed the part of Neefit. first performance of "Ship-shape" (A. Trollope and C. Reade) and in the 1873, Mawworm, in a revival of T. Bickerstaff's comedy "The Hypocrite." In 1874 (April) at the Globe Theatre, Mr. Toole in the first performance of Mr. Albery's comedy. "Wig and Gown" acted the part of Hammond Coote. In 1875, Mr. Toole went to the United States, and represented his best known impersonations in the principal American cities. From 1880-1895, he took the Folly Theatre, and among his Chief successes have been "The Don," "Walker, London," and "Thoroughbred." In 1890 he went on a successful trip to Australia. At Toole's Theatre, the tiny little house in King William Street, the veteran comedian continued to amuse the London play, going world until his heath failed. Toole was a man of much wit. His practical jokes at one time were the talk of London. After he had been photographed in the get-up of Old Eccles, and before he had changed his clothes, he once went out into the street, and walked to the house of a parvenu notorious for his pride, The door was opened by a pompous manservant, and a vista of flunkeys was seen down the passage.

"Would you tell Mr. Smith" said Toole, in his beautifully clear enunciation, "that his brother from the workhouse has called?" When Mr Toole celebrated the Jubilee of his first appearance on the stage a few years ago, the following telegram was recieved from the King's yacht at Cowes, "I am commanded by the King to congratulate you on the Jubilee of your appearance on the London stage."—Knollys.

Sheaves of telegram reached the veteran actor and Sir Henry Irviog, with whom he was dining, presented his old comrade with a silver bowl, while the little party enjoyed a drive along the Ladies' Mile to Lewes, were they lunched at the White Hart.

On every anniversary of his birthday he recieved the most elaborate and affectionate tokens of the regard in which he was held from his old comrades who were still "on the road." Last year Sir Henry Irving sent a basket of lovely flowers. "With dear love, dear friend, many happy returns of the day," he telegraphed in the morning; and in the evening, "Love and good wishes. I drink your health,"

By March 12th of this year poor Irving had made his last exit, and for the first time for many years the basket of flowers labelled with the great Shakespeream's own hand did not come. Toole was very mournful that day. It will be noticed that the aged actor outlived not only all his old compeers but all the old houses at which his great successes were achieved. The Lyceum was all but demolished, and a music hall put up on the site; the Adelphi, though the name has now been restored, fell upon bad times and under the name of The Century Theatre forsook the legitimate drama for comic opera of the "Belle of New York" type. The Queen has gone; so has the old Gaiety, the Globe, the Folly and Toole's with the passing of Toole, the dramatic world loses its quaintest survival from the last century. R. I. P.

CHIEF JUDGESHIP OF MYSORE.

Mr. Lewis Moore Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, July 31.

The Maharaja of Mysore notifies the appointment of Mr. Lewis Moore, retired Judge of the Madras High Court, to be Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore with effect from the 3rd August.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

MR. HALDANE'S SCHEME.

Differences of Opinion in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, July 31.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—So far as we can gather from our correspondents at Simla and other centres, military opinion regarding Mr. Haldane's Home Army Scheme is one of qualified approval, largely inspired by relief at the fact that nothing worse is proposed. The measure of approval naturally varies, for, while all soldiers, as was remarked in the course of the debate, dislike reductions, a good many recognise that reductions of some sort are inevitable when the leaders of both parties in Parliament are pledged thereto. Opinions also differ as to the expediency of the precise means adopted by the Secretary of State to effect economies, but satisfaction is general that the Cavalry, Horse Artillery, and the whole of the Indian Forces escape the reformer's hand.

Mr. Haldane's scheme for a territorial army is regarded as very vague and shadowy, and he himself admits that only time can show whether some of his expectations will be fulfilled. Proposals regarding the Militia, for instance, involve great changes in the constitutional character of the force and the success of these is yet to be demonstrated.

Altogether, a great deal still requires explanation, though this is not to be wondered at, for the War Secretary only professed to give a sketch in outline of his plans, and it is impossible to deal exhaustively with the whole range of Army Reform even in a speech of three hours' duration.

VAGRANT FROM LAS BEYLA.

A Gold Prospecting Yankee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, July 31.

One George Wilcox, aged 58 years, who has been sent in here by the Las Beyla police, has been placed before the City Magistrate of Karachi as a vagrant and will in all probability be sent to the Workhouse in Bombay. The accused was found tramping along the bed of the Hab River with only a bag of rice and a kettle. He states he is an American from New York, and intended going up to Afghanistan prospecting for gold and was stopped from proceeding further by the Las Beyla police. He stated he came to Karachi by rail from Bombay a few days ago.

COTTON GROWING IN MADRAS.

An Expert to be Engaged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 31.

With regard to the offer made by the Indian Committee of the British Cotton Growing Association to devote funds for the purpose of improving cotton cultivation in the Madras Presidency the Government of Madras consider the best means of utilising this money would be for the purpose of paying an expert whose whole time would be devoted for the present to studying the existing varieties of cotton grown by ryots and the determination of varieties which from a commercial point of view would be best suited for cultivation in the several districts of the Presidency. The Board of Revenue accordingly has been requested to make enquiries whether a suitable expert is obtainable in India; if so, to report what terms he could be engaged on.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS, MADRAS.

A Punjab Officer Selected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 31.

The Government of Madras has solved the difficulty of deciding between the rival claims of Major Gadsden and Major Molesworth, I. M. S., for the Inspector-Generalship of Jails in this Presidency by securing the services of an officer from the Punjab who holds a similar post in that province, namely Major Macnamara, I. M. S.

The appointment of an outsider is a hardship to the officers of the Jail Department, Madras.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA.

12 Per Cent. Dividend to Shareholders.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 31.

At the general meeting of the Alliance Bank shareholders at the Bank to-day, the proposals of the Directors were accepted, including the dividend of 12 per cent., the bonus to the staff and the increase in remuneration of Directors. Mr. Elston who retired in rotation was re-elected, and Mr. Dalas was elected in place of Mr. MacCracker who has retired to England.

TO THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

There's a garden in our City.
Girt with a rail around;
And there, at any time of day,
The peon may be found.

His master's chit, marked "Urgent,"
Lies by him on the seat:
He smokes a soothing *birrie*, while
Mithai sits at his feet.

But I have a message for ye,
Which has naught to do, I ween,
With the ways of office peons,
In or out this garden green.

Two statues raise their heads within,
Two heroes, known to fame,
Wellesley and Cornwallis.—
Do ye not think it shame?

Ye, modern rulers of our *Urbs*
Quae prima est in Indis;
No reverence to show to these,
Upon whose bosoms pinned is

The clasp of Fame which cannot die,
Ye're British subjects, are'n't ye?
Then waste less time in idle talk,
And do your duty; can't ye?

And still another statue fair,
Doth in this City stand:—
The statue of her Sovereign Grace,
Late Empress of this land.

Lichen and dirt deface it;
Green growth its can'py splits.
Is it true the state of these statues,
The scheme of your policy fits?

Have ye any policy really?
Are your debates all wind?
Is our City so truly perfect,
Ye can never an object find?

Toward which, for the good of the public
Your energies great, to bend?
Well, go and look at these statues,
And mend, ye Councillors, mend!

N.

P.S.—Can it be true? Since these lines were penned, the author has again inspected the statues in question and those in the Elphinstone Garden would seem to show signs of some cleansing, not merely by the monsoon but actually by the hand of man. May the good work continue!—N.

ENGLISH MAIL DELAYED.

The Superintendent of the P. and O. S. N. Company, Bombay, has received a telegram from London, advising that the Outward Mail Train conveying the London Mails of the 27th instant, has been delayed 8 hours owing to the line being washed away near Turin, and the Express Mail steamer from Brindisi the s.s. "Osiris" left correspondingly late. Mails ex "Osiris" will arrive at Bombay by the steamer "Oriental", due in Bombay, on the 10th August (Friday). The break in the Line may also be expected to affect three mails following the "Osiris."

BY THE WAY.

A VENERABLE NEWSPAPER.

The staff of the *Reading Mercury and Berks County Paper* celebrated the 183rd birthday of that journal at Lambourn recently. Mr. Alfred Smee, who has served the paper for fifty years, in the course of his speech at the dinner at the Red Lion, Lambourn, mentioned the interesting fact that eleven members of the staff had worked at the *Mercury* for an aggregate of 400 years. The paper has been in the present proprietors' family for upwards of 100 years. The only copy of the original number is to be seen at the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

SYON HOUSE.

Syon House, Isleworth, where a garden-party was held on behalf of the Church Army recently, is perhaps the best preserved of all the ancient mansions around London. It was built on the ruins of the convent by that Duke of Somerset who perpetrated the "organised pillage of the poor" at the Reformation—according to Thorold Rogers—and the shell remains virtually unaltered. Over the gateway is the lion that formerly stood on top of demolished Northumberland House, and occasionally wagged his tail, especially during windy weather, for the edification of country cousins "doing the sights" of Charing Cross. The obliging beast has now abandoned this practice as derogatory to his age and dignity.

WAS "PHIZ" A CARICATURIST?

Mr. W. A. Fraser continues his criticism of Dickens illustrators in the current number of the "Dickensian," the artist attacked this month being "Phiz." It is Mr. Fraser's view that "Phiz" was a mere caricaturist, whose pictures were often "not only exceedingly badly drawn, but common and vulgar." One might imagine that Dickens knew enough of art to have dismissed an artist who was making his characters ridiculous; yet the connexion between author and artist continued for twenty-three years, and it is probable that the remembrance of Dickensian characters is founded more upon the drawings by "Phiz" than the verbal descriptions by the novelist. But Mr. Fraser seems to glory in differing from generally accepted opinions.

BUMBLE AND MR. JUSTICE BRAY.

We notice a neat epigram in the same magazine.

CASE BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BRAY.

Though Mr. Bumble did not hold in awe
The sacred majesty of England's law,
He'd hardly venture now in Court to say
"The Law's a *hass*" to Mr. Justice Bray.

There is quite enough point in it to raise a smile in these sultry days.

"DRESSING THE WINDOW"

This week's Australian mail brings the text of the speech delivered by Lord Northcote, Governor-General, at the opening of the last Session of the present Commonwealth Parliament. It was one of the longest Speeches from the Throne on record, containing thirty-six numbered paragraphs and filling an amount of printed space equal to a couple of columns of the *Times*. Sir Langdon Bonython, a journalistic M.P., after carrying it with a practised editorial eye, declared there was enough material in it for three years' legislative work. But, of course, most of it was merely "dressing the window" for the coming General Election.

A TRIBUTE TO MADAME ALBANI.

A pleasant incident happened at the Crystal Palace when Madame Albani was last singing the "French Partridge." As soon as the concert was over one of the audience, a gentleman well known as a good shot and keen sportsman, called upon Madame Albani and said, "Madame, I am sorry to say that I have shot many a little 'red leg' in my time; but, after hearing you sing that song, I will never kill another." A delicate compliment to a great singer—and to a song.

SONGS AT THE TERRY BENEFIT—A PROTEST.

Mr. Stead, in the July *Review of Reviews*, enters a protest "against the bad taste, not to say the bad policy, which tolerated the introduction of a parody of one of the most popular and most touching of Alexander's Revival songs into the comic programme" at Miss Ellen Terry's jubilee benefit: We are perpetually being lectured (says Mr. Stead) as to the duty of attending the theatre. If when we go we are to be treated to this ribald mockery of themes which to us are sacred and solemn it is not very encouraging. And the same thing may be said to a less degree of the song that sincered at Winston Churchill and wound up with an attack upon the Education Bill. Of course, it may be that the theatrical people deem Nonconformists and Liberals not worth taking into consideration, and therefore they do not hesitate to indulge in this vulgar partisanship of the other side. But, considering that these form at least one half the nation, Mr. Stead thinks "it might be well if the gentlemen who control such important functions as Miss Terry's benefit should think twice, and even thrice, before allowing any of their performers to hold up the majority of the nation and the Ministers of the King to ridicule and contempt."

MR. STRIPES AS "IMMIGRANT ALLEN."

Zoologists are again discussing the birthplace of the tiger, who seems to have been "evolved" somewhere in Siberia, where he has been killed so far north as 60deg. almost within living memory. Some sceptics maintain that tigers were unknown in India before the fourteenth century; but Mr. Howard Saunders points out that the tiger, though not named, is "adequately described" by Marco Polo, who long previously. Nearchus, the Nelson of Alexander's expedition, obtained a tiger-skin in the valley of the Indus. About the same time Seleucus, another of Alexander's Indian heroes, sent a live tigress to Athens; but she may have come, like the Roman poet's cruel sweetheart, from Hyrcania, the country south of the Caspian. It is not disputed, however, that Mr. Stripes reached India as an "undesirable immigrant" long after both the lion and the leopard.

SONGS OF THE SESSION.

FELICITATIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

It used to your sorrow to seem,
This fact from your speeches we cull,
That under the Tory *regime*
The world was deplorably dull.
Your advent you used to avow
This sad state of things would dispel,
An I, take it from me, up to now,
You're doing exceedingly well.

Who'll say that existence is drear
When nobody thoroughly knows
What next he is going to hear.
What next you will dare to propose,
When no one, however he yearned,
Your doings would dare to foretell?
So far as all this is concerned
You're doing surprisingly well.

When none from one day to the next
Knows how you will treat the Chinese,
Knows whether you'll stick to your text
And send them back over the seas,
Or whether you'll think it more fit
That they should in slavery dwell,
Why, even your foes must admit
You're doing amazingly well.

When no one can really make out
Just what Birreligion implies,
When Birrell himself has to flout
The views on which Lough most relies,
When round hurtles Odium shot
And bursts Theologicum shell,
Then, whether we like it or not,
You're doing astoundingly well.

When time which 'tis yours to assort
You have not a mind to begrudge
To gentry whose notion of sport
Is publicly baiting a judge,
When never a step do you take
The rag, tag, and bobtail to quell,
This open confession we make—
You're doing stupendously well.

When one of your number extols
Your deeds and acclaims your renown,
And playfully says that Consols
Go up when in fact they go down,
When all fear your hand will be slow
'Gainst any who care to rebel,
There's no good denying, you know,
You're doing tremendously well.

If tipping up things right and left
If schemes, of cohesion bereft,
Be symptoms of delicatesse,
If making a general mull
Of all that was sound as a bell
Be proof that you combat the dull,
You're doing confoundedly well!

Mostyn T. Pigott.—In *The World*.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most" Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautful, as well as promoting the growih of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MOONLIGHT PICNICS.

THE picnic by moonlight is the latest diversion of the much-abused "Smart Set." Now that July is well advanced the nights are often oppressively hot, and this form of alfresco entertainment is already the rage in Paris. Whether the English hostess will dare to adopt the suggestion of her Parisian sister is, of course, another matter; but many of the beauty spots of our own River Thames would lend themselves delightfully to the moonlight picnic. A Parisienne describes the moonlight picnic as it is understood in Paris: "Everyone," she says, "attends 'en auto,' and three-quarters of an hour from Paris exquisite sports are to be found in the mysterious country. Many smart women pride themselves on doing the thing in true gipsy fashion; they get the fires lighted under the trees, and partake of elaborate suppers in lonely spots far removed from human habitations. A few days ago I had the pleasure of taking part in an ideal picnic. Our hostess is the possessor of a charming little 'chaumiere' in a sleepy village which can be reached from Paris by train in three-quarters of an hour. Right at the end of her exquisite garden there is a pavilion, which is literally covered with climbing roses and wisteria, and in this pavilion—which is roofless—we had supper. The 'chaumiere' was at the time unoccupied, and the garden had been allowed to run wild: it is impossible to describe the charm of the scene—the absolute calm and the sweetness of the air. We had supper at small rustic tables, and above, and all round us, was 'Heaven's ebon vault, studded with stars unutterably bright, through which the moon's unclouded grandeur rolls'; truly an enchanted moment."

SHOULD MATRONS WEAR WHITE?

A pathetic appeal has just appeared in the columns of the *Frankfort Gazette*, and though it comes from a German woman to Germans, it cannot fail to move every feminine heart, of a nationality whatsoever. "Why," runs the appeal, "may not German ladies of a certain age wear white blouses without incurring the ridicule of their more youthful sisters?" The letter goes on to explain at length that in summer it is hot, and that elderly ladies often feel the heat more than when they were younger, but that they must eschew white blouses, lest they should be accused of youthful affectation, and that they are thus forced to languish all the summer in dark colours. The *Frankfort Gazette* has aided the good cause by printing some correspondence on the subject, and it is hoped that elderly German ladies may be released from the thraldom which oppresses them. There was, of course, a time in England when no self-respecting married woman wore a hat; bonnet-strings and caps were the insignia of the matron, but "nous avons change tout cela," and perhaps the German editors will now be able to confute the unseemly young by telling them that in England age is no deterrent to light colours and youthful styles.

BARGAINS FOR THE SOCIETY WOMAN.

Motors and carriages were blocking the thoroughfare in Dover-street the other day, where half the fashionable women in town had come to buy Paris creations at London sale prices at Paquin's. The sale opened and continued during the week. Amongst the bargains were evening gowns, in chiffons and lace, embroidered with jet and pearls, ect., afternoon gowns in cloth, and panne, in all the season's colours. Two, in particular, were handsome models, one in pastel pink cloth and grey trimmings, the corsage having Alencon lace tastefully arranged, and the other a petrvenche panne Empire gown, with green embroideries. Tea-gowns in every variety all much reduced.

Several Empire cloaks in colours—one in Empire green, with Irish guipure dyed to the same tint—were reduced in price. In the millinery department were very tempting toques, and other shapes, including all the latest novelties in veils and ostrich feather boas and ties. Tulle and net pierrot ruffles—one in the new smoke grey ring-net, combined with plain tulle—was very charming, and straw motor hats and veils in navy blue and cream were very becoming models. Lengths of silk materials were also very much reduced.

SALE OF STUART NEEDLEWORK.

The collection of Stuart needlework and embroideries formed by Viscountess Wolseley has come under the hammer at Puttick and Simpson's, Leicester-square, and a particularly fine Stuart jewel casket, beautifully worked with panels representing Faith, Hope, and Charity, and containing numerous secret drawers and hiding-places, cunningly concealed in needlework, is one of the treasures of a collection containg many richly-embroidered caskets, needlework pictures, embroidered panels, and quite a number of Stuart purses and bags. At the same time and place appeared a rare collection made in Tibet, and recently brought home by an officer serving in the Tibet Field Force during its advance to Lhasa. Several of the pieces of cloisonne enamel are of great age, some probably dating from the time of the Ming Dynasty, which began to reign in China in the fourteenth century. A peculiarly heavy brass circular cover, used in Buddhist services in the "Mandala," is believed to be the only specimen of its kind that has been brought to England.

LLOYD'S CHEQUE FORGERY CASE.

Accused Sentenced to Five Years.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, July 31.

After four days' trial John Lloyd ex-Messman, 13th Hussars, was convicted and senteuced by Major Haig, Sessions Judge of Hyderabad, this afternoon, at 4.5.

Prior to opposing counsel's arguments, Major Denny, accused's last witness, was examined on a few more details which only went to aggravate Lloyd's case.

Mr. H. Chamier Tripp's address to the Court practically resolved itself into an impassioned appeal for leniency. He urged that accused had no fradulent intent, that pass books showed that he was not a gainer by a penny. He also raised points regarding the jurisdiction and absence of direct proof of the forgery and wound up somewhat in an emotional manner: "The prisioner was ready to lay down his life for his country, let not his liberty be sacrificed for his regiment." Mr. Judge in summing up for the prosecution refuted all Mr. Tripp's arguments by quoting numerous sections and authority in law, principally relying on Dunn's case in Ratanlal's Law of Crimes as being the true criterion to go on. He said that there was not a shadow of doubt that accused had committed forgery which they had amply proved by circumstantial evidence a very material point being that words on cheques after Captain Beyley's name viz., "Mess President, 13th Hussars" being in Lloyd's handwriting. The confession was quite relevant as it was not made whilst Lloyd was an accused person. Still although accused has, besides forging, perpetrated many other frauds of a deceptive nature to cover up his crime, he pleaded on behalf of Messrs Cox and Co. for leniency.

The Judge in a long judgment dealt fully with the evidence and said he believed the defence to have thoroughly broken down. Taking into consideration the prosecution's desire for leniency, accused's examplary character and service, gallantry in South Africa and the esteem he has hitherto been held by officers, he had decided to pass a lenient sentence. Any sentence that would be adequate punishment would deprive the prisoner of pension, but the offence was a most serious one and Lloyd would be sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for the first offence, two years for the second offence and two years for the third offence, sentences to run consecutively, or five years' rigorous imprisonment in all.

Accused heard the sentence in silence. Mr. Tripp gave notice of appeal and asked in the meanwhile that the prisoner may be detained in the Trimulgherry lock-up, as there is no European accomodation in the local Jail. The Judge said he had no power to make such an order.

BOMBAY TICCA GHARRIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am much obliged to you for bringing to my notice through the medium of your daily edition the misdeeds of hack victoria drivers. Mr. Superintendent Nolan of A Division has been instructed to depute specially qualified constables to deal with the delinquents and by degrees I trust an improvement will be noticed.

This Department is trying to reduce th enumbers of ticca gharries without putting the general public to inconvenience, and with less competition it is to be hoped that better horses and more competent drivers will be available.—Yours, etc,

R. M. PHILLIPS,
Deputy Commissioner of Police

LITTLE ONE ONE SOLID SORE

Covered With Scales and Scabs From Head to Foot—Doctors and All Other Remedies Had Failed—Skin Now Smooth and Clear.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE BY CUTICURA

Writing under date of Sept. 7, 1904, Mrs. Mattie Shaffer, of Cumberland, Miss., says: "Some time ago I ordered and received your wonderful Cuticura Remedies, which I used on my little afflicted babe with wonderful results. I had tried many other remedies without any benefit whatever, and Cuticura came to the rescue when my doctors and all other remedies had failed. One doctor pronounced it scrofula, the other eczema. The little one was one solid sore, with scales and scabs from head to foot, when I started using Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The result was wonderful, and now my baby's face and body are smooth and clear." (signed) Mrs. Mattie Shaffer.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS

At the First Sign of Disfiguring Humours Is to Use Cuticura the Great Skin Cure

Every child born into the world with an inherited tendency to torturing, disfiguring humours of the Skin and Scalp, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering, but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available, viz.: the Cuticura Treatment, consisting of warm

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

MANY readers will be delighted by the announcement that there is at last to be a complete republication of Anthony Trollope's Barsetshire stories. It is true that so acute a critic as Mr. Herbert Paul recently announced that Trollope was not only dead but beyond the possibility of a resurrection. Sir Leslie Stephen in one of his last essays described how he found himself alone at an inn where the only book for him to read was a Tauchnitz copy of one of Trollope's novels, and to his horror he found that his old favourite had lost all his charm and had become "as insipid as yesterday's newspaper." There are, of course, Trollopes and Trollopes. Sir Leslie Stephen did not condescend upon particulars, and if his Tauchnitz was "John Caldigate" or "Why Frau Frohman Raised her Prices" there is some excuse for his boredom. Leslie Stephen, however, went on to recant his condemnation, and to admit that it was still pleasant to spend an hour or two in the company of Mrs. Proudie and Lily Dale, Archdeacon Grantly and Mr. Plantagenet Palliser.

It is generally agreed that the series of novels stretching from "The Warden" to "The Last Chronicle of Barset," which has now been chosen for republication, contains Trollope's best work. We should be inclined to couple with it the other cycle of political novels, in which Mr. Plantagenet Palliser's honorable career forms the connecting link between many groupings of humanity, and to add "Orley Farm," with its unequalled portrait of an Old Bailey counsel in Mr. Chaffanbrass, and "The Three Clerks," with its picture of the time of transition in our public service through which the author himself had passed. The modern generation of novel-readers is frequently assumed to be unacquainted with these works—though it must be confessed that they generally present the signs of considerable thumbing when one borrows them from a public library,—and a publisher who would give us a cheap and at the same time readable edition of the whole set would deserve well of those who, like Mecaulay, can entertain themselves very well with novels which do not claim to rank with the best things in literature.

There is one respect, indeed, in which Trollope, though he certainly was not a Fielding or a Thackeray or a Balzac, may claim to be ranked with these great names. That is the way in which he presents a broad and fascinating picture of a complete society. Like Balzac, though without the same conscientious imitation of Cuvier, Trollope set himself to represent the whole social movement of an English country in the Barsetshire novels as he attempted to give a faithful picture of political life in London in books like "The Prime Minister" and "Phineas Finn." Mr. Frederic Harrison thinks that Trollope may therefore survive as a faithful pourtrayer of mid-Victorian life, even if people grow too cultivated and too introspective to take an interest in his simple stories. Nathaniel Hawthorne was not far wrong when he seized on Trollope as the typical historian of John Bull, and said that his books were "solid, substantial, written on the strength of beef and through the inspiration of ale, and that as real as if some giant had hewn a great lump out of the earth and put it under a glass case, with all its inhabitants going about their daily business, and not suspecting that they were being made a show of." If it had been the fashion in Hawthorne's time—as it is now—to keep ants' nests under glass in the drawing-room as curious and semi-scientific toys, he would, no doubt, have compared Trollope's work to such a collection of nests. Trollope himself was delighted with this appreciation, and declared that it defined the aim of his literary career with remarkable accuracy. It has been questioned, indeed, whether Trollope was really accurate in his presentation of mid-Victorian society.

The same question has been asked about Balzac and Zola and the other users of the naturalist method in fiction. It can only be properly answered by contemporaries, and we have already travelled so far away from the social stage which could produce figures like Archdeacon Grantly and the Duke of Omnium that the present generation has to take the answer on hearsay. Within his limitations, it is generally admitted that Trollope painted with great fidelity. Sir Leslie Stephen has imagined a reader in the twenty-first century meditating upon Trollope's novels. "The middle of the nineteenth century—our descendants may possibly say—was really a time in which a great intellectual, political, and social revolution was beginning to make itself perceptible. The vast changes now (that is, in the twenty-first century) so familiar to everybody, could then have been foretold by any intelligent observer. And yet in this ancient novelist we see the society of the time, the squires and parsons and officials, and the women whom they courted, entirely unconscious of any approaching convulsions; imagining that their little social arrangements were to endure for ever; that their social conventions were the only ones conceivable; and, on the whole, numbers occupied in carrying on business in a humdrum way and sweetening life by flirtation with happy and healthy young women, without two ideas in their heads." Of course the same might be said of Jane Austen, and though Trollope lacked her delicate literary art, his novels have more in common with those of that incomparable lady than with those of any other modern English writer whom we can call to mind.

A new anthology of English sonnets is stated to be in the press. During the past century no inconsiderable number of such collections has been published, beginning with Capell Lofft's "Laura." Some of these are rightly valued. Mr. D. M. Min's exhaustive work is perhaps the most important of them all, but Mr. S. Wadington's two volumes, Mr. Hall Caine's "Sonnets of Three Centuries," and the late William Sharp's admirable "Sonnets of this Century" find a friendly place in even the smallest library of English poetry. The sonnet, though it is not indigenous to our literature, speedily naturalised itself amongst us. Shakespere owed very little to his Italian models, from whose somewhat hampering scheme of rhymes he emancipated himself with the audacity of conscious genius. From Spenser and Milton to Wordsworth and Rossetti the sonnet has risen far above the other equally artificial and trammelled forms of verse, like the ballade and rondeau, to which it might in other countries be compared—though, of course, the same thing may be said of its development in other literatures when it has happened to afford a medium to a great poet, from Dante to M. de Heredia. The sonnet is probably the only highly artificial form of verse of which so much can be said, and that accounts for the constant popularity of good sonnet anthologies.

Two books of the anecdotal biographical order, which is more popular than ever nowadays, will be published before long—the "Life and Letters of Sir Leslie Stephen," edited by Professor F. W. Maitland, the Downing Professor of English Law at Cambridge; and a volume of reminiscences by Mr. Frederic Harrison, to be entitled "Memories and Thoughts; Stories of Books, Men, Places, Art." If Professor Maitland decides to be a little indiscreet, and to take us really behind the scenes at the production of the "Dictionary of National Biography," his book will be one of rare literary interest. Sir Leslie had a difficult team to drive, for it was anything but a herd of hacks, and it took all his diplomacy to make them trot in harness.

The interest of Mr. Harrison's book will hardly be inferior: he has been for so many years one of the most notable figures in literary London. It is 50 years since he gave up his Fellowship at Wadham College, Oxford—we hope, by the way, that he will explain the curious fascination which that college seems to have had for Comtists, notably Richard Congreve and the late Dr. Bridges—and it is more than 40 years since he published his first book. "The Meaning of History." A many-sided man, indeed, philosophical lawyer, alderman of the County Council, and head of the English Positivists, he so far yielded to the prevailing fashion as to write a novel, "Theophano," a romance of Byzantium, which was published at the highly original price of 12s., and also a striking play on the same theme.

A fragment of the late William T. Arnold's contemplated history of the Early Roman Empire is to be published under the title of "Studies in Roman Imperialism," by the Manchester University Press. Mr. Arnold was by profession a journalist, and for many years was the chief leader-writer of the "Manchester Guardian." But he devoted all his scanty leisure to the historical studies in which he had gained distinction at Oxford, and was known by fellow-scholars here and on the Continent to be an authority on the period of Roman history to which he paid special attention. Illness, however, prevented him from completing more than some ten chapters of his projected history of the Empire, though he had collected a mass of materials for the rest. It has rightly been thought that the best tribute to his memory would be the publication of this substantial fragment. Mr. Arnold's sister, Mrs. Humphry Ward, and his colleague on the staff of the "Manchester Guardian," Mr. C. E. Montague, have written a memoir of him, to preface the historical chapters, which are edited by Mr. E. Fiddes, of the Manchester University. Mr. Arnold's early essay on "Roman Provincial Administration," which won the Arnold Prize at Oxford, and, after a quarter of a century, still occupies its place as the best work written by an Englishman on the subject, is to be republished later in the year.

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DAMAGES CLAIMED FOR DEFAMATION.

Alleged Malicious Allegations.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court yesterday, resumed the hearing of the suit brought by William G. Whyte against F. H. De Brito, to recover from the latter the sum of Rs. 7,000 for the injury suffered by him for false and malicious allegations made by him against the plaintiff, and costs. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. F. Sorabje Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Davar and Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Raghavaya and Bhimjee, appeared for the defendant.

Before the day's proceedings commenced, Mr. Binning said he was in his instructions that, on the 19th April, Rs. 500 were paid to defendant; on the 20th April, the Rs. 1,159 were paid; Mr. Whyte then paid the balance, making up Rs. 2,000, and took back the promissory note. The learned counsel said this was all on his instructions, and it was his fault that he had not placed these facts before the Court ere this. Mr. F. H. De Brito was further examined by Mr. Binning and confirmed the above statements of his counsel. Witness said he told Mr. Whyte that he must put every thing right, and on the following day he sent his letter to Mr. Whyte. It was a few days before the 21st August that witness went and consulted Mr. Kola, solicitor, and under his advice, paid the balance due to the Magdeburg Insurance Company. This conversation took place at Mr. Kola's office. On the 19th December, 1905, Mr. Whyte called at witness's office and told him he could charge five per cent. more, that is 35 per cent., for the work he brought them. In February, 1906, another customer of witness, the Bezar Mills, asked him to renew the policy. Mr. Whyte refused to renew the policy unless cash was paid beforehand. This was grossly insulting to witness and his customer, and then he wrote the letter of the 27th February to the Home office of which a copy was sent to Mr. Glade. On the 1st March, Mr. Glade came to his office, and the first question he asked was, "Have you posted the letter." Witness said he had not. Mr. Glade said "As a personal favour to me, don't post the letter." Witness showed him the cheque, and he read the endorsement on the back. Mr. Glade said Mr. Whyte was his servant, his assistant, his manager; and that he was the chief. Witness thereupon tore up the letter. Witness told Mr. Glade that as he was the chief, he would arrange everything. He asked him not to dismiss Mr. Whyte. Mr. Glade said he would only reprimand him.

When did you destroy the cheque?—Immediately after Mr. Glade left on the 1st March.

The Judge: Why did you destroy it?—Because I thought everything was settled. The meeting was most friendly. Mr. Glade offered me a cheroot. The brand did not suit me; and I offered him another cheroot.

Mr Binning: The reciprocal offer of cheroots shews the ease in which the parties met.

Witness continued: He had another interview with Mr. Glade at his office, at his request. Witness shewed him the account of the 20th April. This was some days before the 27th February.

Cross-examined by Mr. Taleyarkhan: Witness had been frequently to Glade's office to see Mr. Whyte. He sat with the Germans separately from the natives. The room was twice as large as this Court. Witness took Mr. Whyte as the manager of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company.

Can you show any single letter in which Mr. Whyte was mentioned as the manager of the Company?—No.

Then why did you think he was the manager?—Because he was the person who appointed me as agent and did all the work of insurance.

Do you say that you always addressed Mr. Whyte in your letters as manager?—No. But I saw him do all the business, and I called him manager.

Can you produce a single letter or press copy in which you called Mr. Whyte manager?—I don't know. There may or may not be. I kept no press copy book. I had no safe in my office. I put my money in the National Bank, and with it the insurance monies also.

Can you produce the letter in which you resigned your office as agent?—No. I had it with me until I changed my office last April. I have got a press copy, because I considered it to be important. Mr. Whyte came to my office on the day I sent my letter of resignation, and tore it up, as he said he did not want the letter to appear on the file. The despatch book would show that the letter was sent. I was always punctual in making payments. I made payments out of my own monies.

Glade and Company is a large firm?—I know nothing about them. I did all my business with Mr. Whyte. He was not likely to know what amount was to my credit in my account at the Bank.

At the time plaintiff took from you the cheque for Rs. 2,000, he promised to send you an account within a week?—Yes, he said he would send an official acknowledgement within a week. I have not a very distinct recollection of the transaction. On all other points, my recollection is positive. From the 28th March, I continued pressing Mr. Whyte for the accounts and my Rs. 500. About the Rs. 2,000, my case is that in the month of February, the premium due to the Magdeburg amounted, after deducting my commission to Rs. 1,500. The books were kept by Mr. Whyte. I only signed the papers.

Did you understand that Mr. Whyte wanted the Rs. 2,000 for his own use?—No, I did not.

Did you understand he wanted it for the Company?—Yes, I understood it was for the Company. He was the chief man representing Glade and Co., and I understood it was for the Company.

Then you accommodated the Company?—No, I did not accommodate the Company. I wanted to accommodate Mr. Whyte as representing the manager of the Company.

You knew then that the Company wanted you to pay them Rs. 500 over and above the amount due to them?—Yes.

That was for the first time they did so?—Yes.

Did it appear strange to you?—Yes, very, very strange. In spite of all this, it never occurred to me that this was a personal loan. I would not have paid my own father (Laughter).

Were you not suspicious about it?—No. I had the fullest confidence in Mr. Whyte. He had promised to send me an acknowledgment by the end of the week. I did not look upon this as a special arrangement. I went to see Mr. Whyte on a Saturday, and asked him why he had not sent an acknowledgment or account. Mr. Whyte said, "Don't speak loud, the money is lost in racing by my father-in-law."

Cross-examination continued: Witness believed that about Rs. 300 were still due to him by the Insurance Company. On the 20th April, Mr. Whyte sent an account to witness for his signature. He came afterwards, paid Rs. 40 to witness, settled the accounts, and got back his promissory note.

Did you ever mention this to any one before this?—Yes, to my solicitors.

To any body else? Did you mention it to Mr. Glade?—No, I had no occasion to do so. He asked me for an account, and I showed him his account. Mr. Glade did not ask me particularly, and I did not tell him.

You went to Mr. Glade with documents to prove that the charges against Mr. Whyte were true, and yet you mentioned not a word about the settlement?—No. I was not asked about it. I handed to Mr. Glade the whole file of documents, and yet he did not ask me anything about it.

In writing to the Magdeburg Company, your object was to expose Mr Whyte's fraud?—Yes.

And yet do you ask us to believe that you did not mention the settlement in your letter to the Company, because it was a private arrangement?—Yes, I understood it to be private all along. After hearing that the money had been lost on the turf, I did not demand of the plaintiff an acknowledgment there and then. I thought that if I exploded the matter, my money would be lost.

Did you consult any solicitor about the matter?—I don't remember. The Rs. 50 put in by the plaintiff was a sham: his object was to make it appear a civil transaction. Plaintiff put me into a scrape by using the Company's money and losing it on the turf. I had got no acknowledgment from plaintiff; and I thought my money was gone.

You have treated the plaintiff most generously?—Yes, most generously. And yet he refused the application for insurance I made. This was another reason to annoy me and to induce me to rake up the matter in 1906. The fact is I reported the matter to the Home board from a sense of duty.

Mr. Taleyarkhan: A lofty sense of duty! (A laugh.)

Cross-examination continued: After hearing from the clerk that the amount had not been credited to him, witness sent for his cheque from the National Bank, and kept it by him in case it was found necessary to sue Mr. Whyte for the money. He did not return the cheque to the Bank, because it was his own cheque, and he was at liberty to tear it up. He tore it up on the 6th March last after the interview with Mr. Glade, when he believed the whole thing to be settled.

Were you afterwards engaged in getting up a case against Mr. Whyte?—No.

After the credit which you took to yourself for your great generosity to Mr. Whyte?—I got up no case against Mr. Whyte. I am not prepared to admit that in the alleged defamatory letter, there are statements which are not true. It is absolutely correct, as stated in that letter, that after pressing plaintiff on the 20th April, 1905, the plaintiff sent over an account.

Further enquiry was then adjourned.

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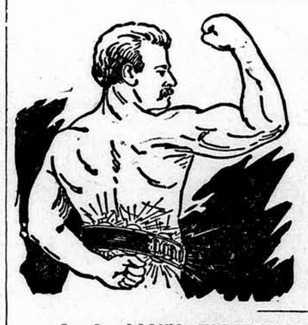

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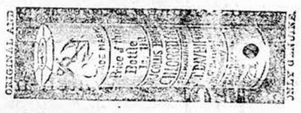
COLDS, COUGHS,  ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

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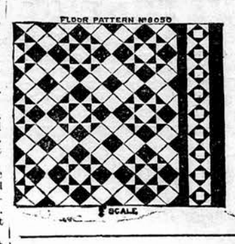

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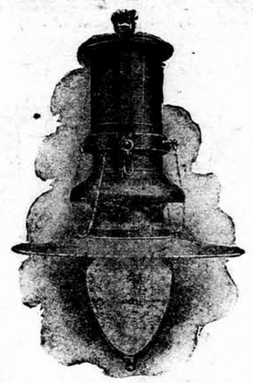

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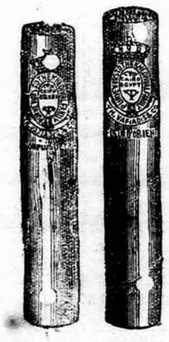

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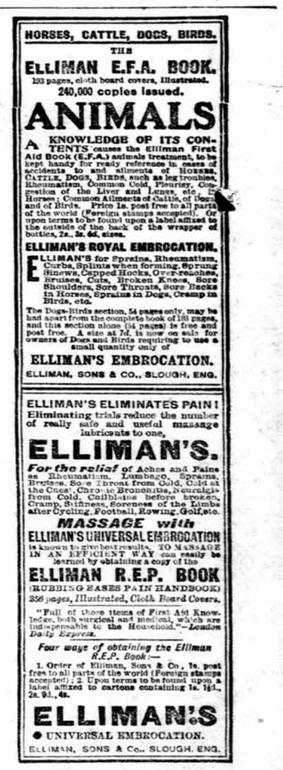
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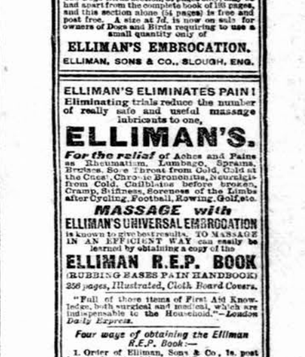

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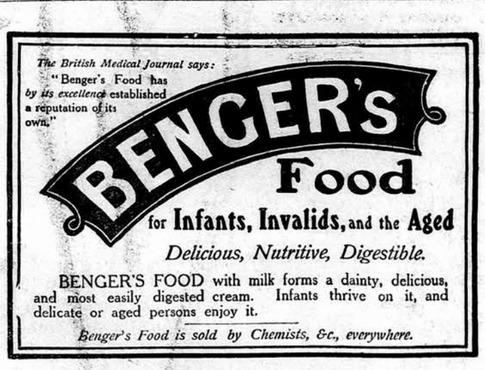
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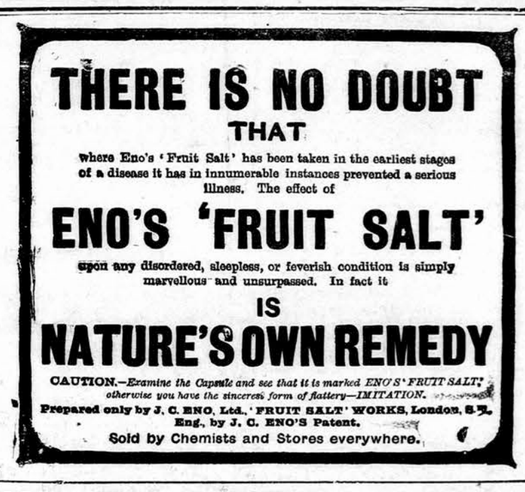
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